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THE LAND OF MILK AND HONEY.

Judge Kelley Tells Omaha People About the Hawaiian Islands.

ALL ONE GARDEN OF FLOWERS.

Universal Hope of the People is for Annexation to the United States Under Some Form of Government. Old and New Order Discussed, Etc.

Judge W. R. Kelley, a prominent attorney of Omaha, Neb., and connected with the Union Pacific Railway, has returned home from a trip to the Islands. He told his friends and the newspapers a good deal about Hawaii and what he saw during his recent visit. Although the Judge spent but a short time in the Paradise of the Pacific, he was enthusiastic over the country and its possibilities.

With his family, Judge Kelley visited the principal points of interest in Honolulu and about this island. Manager Dillingham, of the Oahu Railway, showed him Pearl City, Pearl Harbor, the Peninsula and took him on an excursion to Ewa and Waianae. Particular attention was paid by the Judge to the sugar plantations, in which, with Pearl Harbor, he took the greatest interest.

The following interview with Judge Kelley appeared in one of the Omaha papers recently and will be particularly interesting, as the statements contained therein are the results of careful study and thought, as well as being strictly impartial:

I am glad to give you some impressions of my recent visit to Honolulu. I could not describe the trip or the place without appearing to be enthusiastic. The voyage of 2100 miles from San Francisco to Honolulu takes six days, and, after passing beyond the rough sea adjacent to the California coast, it was one of absolute enjoyment and pleasure. The return voyage requires seven days. This is because the trade winds are meeting us instead of blowing with us, as on the outward voyage, and because of the currents which set toward the southwest.

Honolulu lies 2100 miles nearly southwest from San Francisco, and about twenty-one degrees north of the equator. The Hawaiian Islands lie in the track of the trade winds, which blow from the northeast to the southwest during almost every month of the year. There are eight inhabited islands, the total area being something near 7000 square miles. Honolulu, the capital, is situated on the island of Oahu. The largest of the islands is Hawaii, upwards of 200 miles distant from Honolulu. Kauai lies about 100 miles distant from Honolulu, and is said to be the most beautiful as well as the most productive of the islands. The population of the group is something over 100,000 people, about 40,000 of whom are natives, and about 30,000 Chinese and Japanese, and the remainder are Europeans and Americans. The Chinese and Japanese are largely engaged as laborers upon the sugar and rice plantations. The Americans and Europeans constitute the energetic business element of the islands, and are largely engaged in sugar raising and coffee planting, and in the general commercial business of the islands, principally conducted at Honolulu. The natives are large land-owners and raisers of stock. They are a good-looking body of people; they are intelligent, generous and hospitable. No doubt they have all the virtues of civilization, but they also have many of its most comfortable virtues. It is claimed that 95 per cent. of the natives of the islands can read and write well in their own language, and that almost as large a percentage of them can also read and write in our language. The English language is the legal and common language of the islands.

Are All for Annexation.

My stay of five days at Honolulu did not give me time enough to form opinions in respect to the government of any of the political affairs of the island. The impressions, however, which I gained from what I saw and from what I heard led me to believe that the almost universal hope of the people of the islands is for annexation to the United States under some form of government. The people are devoted to the islands and to their government, but they are also intensely American in sentiment. They believe that the material interests of the islands would be greatly subserved by annexation, or some relations with the United States which would insure a certain and stable government. They also believe, with much good reason, that the United States itself would be as much benefited as the islands would be.

The government under the queen consisted of royal institutions, supported by two legislative houses and a judicial system much like that of the United States. The republic has pre-

served the two legislative houses and the judicial system as it found it. A fine system of public instruction is maintained, numerous schools of high class are maintained on the islands, quite a number of them under the direct auspices of various religious denominations. The small percentage of illiteracy on the islands indicates substantially the efficiency of the system. Honolulu has about 25,000 people, is the seat of government, is the principal city of the islands. A number of educational institutions are located there, as well as hospitals for the insane, for the sick, and the state prison. The home for the aged and indigent people founded by King Lunalilo is located there. The city is well lighted by electricity, is supplied with excellent telephone service, its streets are well paved, kept in splendid condition, it has good water service, best of order is maintained by the strong and sufficient police force, seconded and strengthened by the military force of the islands. The army is not strong in point of numbers, but seems to be sufficient to maintain order and good government, even during the present supposedly troublous times.

The revolt in January, 1895, was not felt anywhere on the islands except at Honolulu. It was promptly put down by the present Government, and a number of the leaders, including the ex-queen, were tried, convicted and have been imprisoned. During the last few months quite a number of persons convicted have been released by absolute pardon, some few were banished, and it is reported and currently believed that the ex-queen is about to be liberated.

The general sentiment seems to be there that the present Government is sufficiently strong to maintain itself.

Talk of the Cable.

There is an earnest desire upon the part of the Hawaiians to establish a cable between the United States and Honolulu, and they believe that the operation of a cable would be in a business sense not only beneficial to themselves, but extremely so to this country. Colonel Spalding, one of the representative planters on the island, has interested himself very much in the cable scheme, and is in this country now negotiating for the construction of such a cable. The Hawaiian Government has voted a subsidy for a term of years. The people there are all anxious that it shall be constructed. If our people were advised of the importance of the present productions of the islands and of the possibilities for development they would be impressed with the importance of this measure from a purely commercial standpoint. The engagements of the present Government in respect to this subsidy seem to be as generous as the conditions on the island would allow. The permanency of these engagements need hardly be questioned as any government of the islands would likely be disposed to carry them out, for the requirements of the country would, under the circumstances, justify the expense. Again, any engagements made in respect to these matters by the United States would tend toward the establishment of a firm and stable government there.

All One Garden of Flowers.

Honolulu is an ideally beautiful town. Its streets and the grounds of the residences are filled with most beautiful trees, plants, shrubs and more kinds of flowers than I can describe. The royal, date, the eago, the cocconut, the Pride of India, the umbrella tree, oleander trees and fern trees are in endless profusion. Everybody there loves flowers and everybody wears them. Ordinarily the natives decorate themselves on the street and everywhere else with wreaths and garlands of flowers at all times of the day. On the streets the native women flower sellers offer to the people strands of all sorts of beautiful flowers at the rate of 10 cents a yard. They call these strands lei. Tourists always buy them. The only one offered that I knew in this country was the tube rose. Many other kinds, however, were to my eye more beautiful and certainly more fragrant than the tube rose. The city is an immense garden. The residences generally sit well back from the street in the midst of spacious grounds, and great care has been taken that all available space shall be decorated with some beautiful plant, tree or shrub. There are but few brick buildings in the city. The impression is given one that many of the inhabitants are wealthy, a very great number in moderately comfortable circumstances and that the poorer people are so comfortably and beautifully located in their homes that they cannot feel the privations of their poverty.

Pearl Harbor, in which the United States has some interest as a coaling station, is a magnificent harbor, lying about ten miles from Honolulu on the line of the Oahu Railway and Land Company's railroad. This magnificent harbor is sufficient to float the navies of the world. It is landlocked, easy of access. Its mouth is not obstructed by any bar. The reef which surrounds the island is from half a mile to a mile away from the shore and the opening through it leaves the deep water entrance into the harbor almost unobstructed. It is claimed that the only obstructions to this harbor are a few hundred feet of coral rock, which could easily be blown out, so as to give thirty feet of water at the lowest tides.

The principal productions of the islands are sugar, rice, coffee, bananas, all of which are exported in very considerable amounts. The growing of coffee is comparatively a new industry on the islands, extensive plantations are now being opened and the quality of the coffee raised is very fine. Many fields of pineapples are cultivated, the quality of which is superior to anything we have ever had in our markets here. This industry is comparatively a new one, too. That product can be marketed in this market without difficulty, as they will stand transportation for three or four weeks without any appreciable danger.

A plant has been put up near one of the pineapple districts for the canning of this product and this plant is now in operation.

Considerable Sweetness.

Limes, lemons and oranges are successfully raised. They do not grow pears, apples, peaches or prunes. Watermelons, cantaloupes and muskmelons grow profusely and are of great excellence. The mango, alligator pear, bread fruit and coconuts are very plentiful. The taro root, from which is made the poi, so largely used by the natives, grows in great abundance. This root furnishes an excellent breakfast food and the flour from it makes most delicious waffles and griddle cakes. The sugar growing industry is the principal industry of the islands. There are about sixty sugar plantations on the islands, several of which are owned by Claus Spreckels, the California sugar king, but it is a mistake to suppose that he has a monopoly of the sugar raising industry on the islands. The total product of sugar on the islands is something like 160,000 tons per annum.

It is said that the land will produce about eight tons of sugar to the acre. From the first planting it takes about eighteen months to fully mature the sugar cane and the planted crop is succeeded by two other crops of volunteer cane; which in like manner produce bountiful returns, less, however, in amount than the original planting. The cane fields require irrigation. On some of the islands this irrigation is supplied by means of streams from the mountain. On Oahu the present cane fields are supplied with water from artesian wells, which furnish a continuous and bountiful supply. The rice and banana plantations are largely worked by Chinese labor, and produce bountifully. The climate is very even; always warm. The record shows that the temperature ranges from about fifty-six to eighty-five degrees the whole year.

Transportation facilities on many of the islands are very complete. There is a system of inter-island transportation by small steamers, which makes traveling from one island to the other very easy, and I heard no complaint about rates.

On Oahu there is a railroad completed for about thirty-five miles from Honolulu to Waianae. This is a first-class narrow gauge railroad, well equipped and well operated; it runs through two large sugar plantations and several rice plantations; it is projected, and it is expected soon to be completed several miles further, thus reaching still other plantations of sugar and rice lands. The products along the line of road, of sugar, rice, bananas and pineapples, furnish enough business to justify the construction of a good railroad, and the revenues of the road have been sufficient to justify the managers, and they seem to have the profoundest faith in the permanence and continuance of the industries which they seek to serve.

The tourist who desires to find a pleasant and delightful place in which to spend the winter can find his every wish gratified at Honolulu. The hotels are sufficient and comfortable. The roads and drives about the island are beautiful and pleasant. In the city, street cars reach every place of interest, and hacks and conveyances are more plentiful than in any city of its size in the world. The paving is unsurpassed; the roads are good; the climate warm, and every day can be made one of pleasure; and, like all other persons who have visited the islands, either for a brief or a long period, I can only say that my every recollection of it is pleasant and agreeable.

Hunting Tax Money.

Jonathan Shaw and a Chinese assistant were busily engaged yesterday making a house to house canvass in search of those who had failed to pay taxes. In their zeal to gather the filthy lucre the pair entered a private residence on Beretania street without the formality of a knock, disturbed the slumbers of several roomers who are employed nights and must sleep during the day, and in the absence of the owner terrorized the servant, who could not understand English, by a peremptory demand for immediate payment of taxes or be arrested.

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA.

When promptly and properly treated a recovery is almost certain. This was fully demonstrated during the prevalence of Cholera in New York in 1866. Go to bed as soon as the first symptoms appear, remain as quiet as possible, and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in double doses until the pain ceases, and then after each operation of the bowels more than natural. Send for a physician, but take this remedy in this way until he arrives. The remedy should be kept at hand ready for instant use. It should be taken within five minutes after the first symptoms appear. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the most successful medicine that has yet been produced, not only for the milder forms of bowel complaint, but for the most virulent forms of Asiatic Cholera. For sale by BENSON, SMITH & CO.

She (fondly)—"Do you care for me as much as—"

He (wildly)—"Who—who?"

She (whispering)—"As much as ever!"

THE CHINA TAKES THE MAIL.

Board of Health Brings Captain Seabury to Time.

TOUCHED AT NO JAPANESE PORT.

Chinese Steamer Passenger Dies of Consumption on the Way Over—Autopsy Held—518 Chinese Immigrants Landed—Freight on Lighters—Clean Bill.

The P. M. S. S. China, Seabury master, arrived early yesterday morning and anchored outside, on account of this being considered an infected port. She had touched at no Japanese port and proposed to keep clean as possible. The captain's instructions were to take neither mail nor passengers from Honolulu. Such were the facts contained in a letter from the captain of the vessel to the agents here.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the Board of Health held a meeting to decide what to do with the freight and passengers of the China. It had been learned that a Chinese steamer passenger for this port had died while three days out from Honolulu. The physician of the China had pronounced the man's death due to lung affection.

Minister Damon was of the opinion that Honolulu should get back to her normal position as soon as possible, or it might result seriously. Some risks might have to be taken, but that would be better than to stick at the same place for such a long time.

The question of what should be done with the 518 steamer passengers of the China was thoroughly discussed. Many were not inclined to trust wholly to the report of the physician of the vessel that the Chinaman had died of lung trouble. He might have died of cholera for all they knew. It was the opinion of some that the China should be quarantined. Others were in favor of holding a post mortem examination of the Chinaman, who had been embalmed and brought here. All agreed that great care should be taken. While it was extremely improbable that the man died of cholera, still there was no harm in making a thorough examination.

There seemed to be general dissatisfaction on the part of the members of the Board that the China had refused to take a mail. It was a hardship thrust upon the people of Honolulu more than once during the epidemic. The Board decided to allow the passengers of the China to land, provided the physicians authorized by that body should find that the Chinaman spoken of had come to his death by lung trouble, and provided also that the China would agree to take a mail for San Francisco.

Drs. Wood and Day were asked to hold the autopsy. They boarded the China and found the physician and captain perfectly willing to allow the examination desired. The physicians found that the case was as the physician of the China had stated.

Early in the afternoon W. O. Smith, Health Agent Reynolds and others went out to the China in the police boat and made known the action of the Board of Health regarding the landing of freight and passengers. After a short discussion a signal was sent ashore that the China would take mail. This of course settled matters, and immediate steps were taken for the landing of the passengers. Mail closed at 5 p.m., 2111 letters and 857 papers being sent. The China sailed for San Francisco between 12 and 1 o'clock last night after having landed her Chinese passengers at the quarantine station and 200 tons of freight on lighters. A clean bill of health was furnished the steamer.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., agents for H.I.

NEW AND GENUINE SENSATION.

Reported Landing of Armed Filibusters at Halawa Friday.

TUG ELEU FAILS TO FIND THEM.

Honolulu Thoroughly Aroused Over the Affair—Activity Among Military and Police—Mounted Patrolmen Didn't Have Guns—Might Have Got Hurt.

Honolulu had a brand new sensation on Friday, which, for the time being, overshadowed the cholera and everything else for that matter. The cause was a report that an armed body of men had landed from a large schooner along the shore near Pearl Harbor, and had fired on the Deputy-Sheriff of Ewa, who had attempted to stop them. The affair was magnified to such an extent that the entire populace became interested and could talk of nothing else. The military had been ordered out, said one; the Citizens Guard were ready for duty, said another, and similar reports were flying thick and fast.

For several days there had been more or less talk and newspaper comment about a filibuster expedition coming to the islands, and when the affair became known, a great many people were certain they had arrived.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning a telephone message was received at the police station from H. G. Treadway of the Kalihi leper receiving station, who stated that Samuel Mahelona, whose home is near by, had just come in with intelligence regarding the movements of suspicious looking persons. Mahelona had told him that a short time before he had gone out of the house and walked but a little distance from the door when he was halted by a tall, white man with red whiskers. The individual appeared as if he meant mischief. In either hand he carried large revolvers, while about his waist were strapped two belts of cartridges. After making sure there were no other persons in the vicinity, the man began questioning him.

"How long does it take to sail to Maui?" asked the stranger. Mahelona answered him as best he could.

"Now, then, how far is it to Rabbit Island, and what is the exact location of the place?"

Mahelona answered that he had never heard of the place before and consequently could answer no questions regarding it.

"How many people are there about here where you are living, and how are they distributed?"

This question was answered somewhat evasively. Then the man wished to know how far it was to the city.

Having satisfied himself, the stranger left and walked toward the beach. Mahelona watched him closely and observed that he was making toward a boat upon the beach. Owing to darkness, it was impossible to tell the exact location of the boat. Four or five men could be distinguished in the boat. These were armed in the same way as the man who had just left the home of Mahelona.

Upon receiving the message from the receiving station, Captain Scott, who was on duty at the time, sent four officers and a mounted patrolman to the place from which the information had been received. They were given orders to bring Mahelona to the station in order to obtain information from him. Two of the officers were left on duty near Mahelona's home, and the others returned to the police station with the much-wanted informant, who told substantially the same story as that which had been received over the telephone. He and two of his relatives had seen the boat with the men on the beach.

Captain Scott telephoned to Marshal Brown at 2 o'clock, and half an hour later he arrived at the police station. The police boat was sent for, and Marshal Brown, with a number of officers, started for the scene. As they were going out the steamer Kaula was met returning from a circuit of Oahu. Captain Brown said he had just come from the direction in which the armed men were supposed to have been located, but had seen no traces of them. Marshal Brown returned at about 5 o'clock, and reported having seen nothing of the men spoken of.

In the meantime the Mounted Patrol was not idle. Lieutenant Renkin had heard of the matter, and choosing one of his men, started for the place at 3:30 o'clock. On the way out another member of

the patrol was added to the number, and the three proceeded to the house of Samuel Mahelona. Upon arrival at the place, Kekai, one of the number, was sent to town for reinforcements. Ludloff, Bowlman, Spilner, McCreedy and Walpman were sent out about 7:30 o'clock, with Captain Parker, Lieutenant Needham and Turnkey Evans accompanying in the police wagon. At the three-mile house they were met by Renkin. There was no longer any need of guns, for the boat had put to sea. While on the way home the party saw the boat heading out to sea.

While waiting for reinforcements to arrive, Renkin and his men were having quite an exciting time. They waited near the spot where the armed men were reported to have been seen. Just as day was breaking they caught sight of the men, who were busily engaged in pushing their boat into the water. If they had been furnished guns the party might have been captured, but as it was they were forced to keep back. They were compelled to stand by and watch the men put to sea in their whale boat, which was furnished with a good stout sail. The men were described as being very wicked-looking, bare-footed and wearing tattered clothes. At about 10:30 o'clock the party of officers arrived in town.

Just previous to their arrival, Marshal Brown, with a number of armed policemen, set out in a sail boat to intercept the armed men, if possible.

In the meantime the military was busy. A small field piece, drawn by fifteen of the regulars, under Lieutenant Coyne, was sent out on the tug Eleu. Captain King was in charge of the expedition. The Eleu went out under a full head of steam and in the direction of Puuloa.

While the tug was on her way, Marshal Brown had landed at Puuloa. He telephoned to police headquarters to find out from some of the mounted patrolmen what direction the boat had taken. He said it was his intention to meet the tug boat, if possible, and go along with her. Just off Puuloa the tug picked up Marshal Brown and proceeded in an easterly direction.

At 4:15 o'clock the Eleu returned to port.

The best information obtainable was to the effect that the boat, with the five armed men, had put to eastward. This was communicated to Captain King by Marshal Brown after he boarded the Eleu. Acting on this information the tug was ordered to eastward, and continued in that direction for about twenty miles without seeing any signs of a boat.

The soldiers looked very tired when they returned. It is said some of them were not very well on the voyage. The Eleu shipped more water than on any previous trip and rolled a great deal on account of the heavy seas encountered.

There were many surmises yesterday morning as to the meaning of the appearance of the armed men in the boat. It is supposed by many that they constitute part of a large body of filibusters on a vessel hovering about the island, and that they were sent ashore to gain information about various points useful for their guidance in capturing this island or one of the others. The question in regard to the distance to Maui is thought to have been used as a decoy. That the men had some hidden object in landing cannot be questioned. The opinion was freely expressed that they belonged to the crew of a vessel with opium, and were trying to hide it away in some place close to town.

The mounted policemen who were on the scene were very much exercised because they were not supplied with guns. They are required to go into all kinds of places and at all times with nothing more than a revolver and a club. In times such as these, when events like that of yesterday morning are liable to turn up, the need of a rifle makes itself manifest. If they had been furnished with guns the escape of the men could have been prevented.

A DIFFERENT STORY.

This May Prove a Reasonable Solution of the Whole Affair.

A different story in regard to the five wicked looking men seen at Halawa yesterday morning was going the rounds of police circles last evening. This makes it appear that it was fortunate the members of the mounted police sent to the place did not have guns.

It seems that after Mahelona had been brought to the police station for investigation, he was sent out again with four policemen and a mounted patrolman. After arriving at Halawa, the party ob-

tained a sail boat from a Japanese, living in the vicinity. In this they put to sea at about 4 o'clock. It was their intention to sail or row about in search of the men whom Mahelona said he had seen.

As day began to dawn two members of the mounted patrol were seen under an algeroba tree watching the boat. One of the policemen cried out, "Don't hide in that manner."

Shortly after this the men under the algeroba tree disappeared and the policemen in the boat thought they were hiding so as to attract no attention from any one who might happen to be in the vicinity. It was thought the patrolmen had recognized who was in the boat.

The policemen pulled their boat to shore and, getting out, hauled it upon the beach. They then set out barefooted after the two mounted patrolmen, expecting to communicate with them and fix a plan of action. Finding their tracks, they followed—just as one of the pursued had said yesterday, although in his mind the men were other than policemen. Nothing could be seen of the officers and it was supposed they had gone to telephone for reinforcements.

The policemen walked back to the boat, and pushed it into the water just as the mounted patrolmen had said the wicked-looking men had done. After that they put to sea in the same direction as the suspected filibusters.

After cruising about until 9 o'clock, the policemen came ashore and returned to headquarters. Not until they heard the story of the mounted patrolmen did they think there was a possibility of having been mistaken for the strange men.

In nearly every detail the movements of the police agree with those given by the mounted patrolmen respecting the strange men. The color of the boat used by the policemen was gray, while that supposed to have conveyed the strange men to shore was blue. It is thought that colors could easily have become mixed as dawn was just beginning and the light somewhat varying.

GENEROUS DUNRAVEN.

Owner of the Valkyrie Offered to Pension Members of His Crew.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The statement is made that Lord Dunraven offered a pension of 30 shillings weekly to every member of the crew of Valkyrie had they succeeded in winning the America's cup. This offer he is reported to have made in an address to the sailors and their commander, in which he said:

"While I feel satisfied that every man will do his duty, I am anxious to encourage you to exert yourselves to win the remaining races of the races. With that end in view, I desire to say that if the cup goes back to England by reason of your seamanship, I will pension every man for life and pay each of you 30 shillings a week so long as each one of you lives."

The announcement was so unexpected that for a minute not a word was spoken. Then, actuated by a common impulse, the men of the crew broke out into cheers. Lord Dunraven again impressed them with his ambition to snatch victory from what now appears almost certain defeat and then retired. The men afterward held an informal meeting and discussed the offer. Although they declined to talk, it was clear from their manner that they had entered into compact to strain every nerve to win.

Lord Dunraven's action is without precedent, either considered by itself or from the standpoint of generosity. It is the ambition of his life to place within the hands of his Queen the trophy that passed out of the possession of England nearly half a century ago.

The ages of the twenty-six men will average 30 years. They are all strong and healthy, and their expectations of life may be set at 70 years. In that time, if their expectation be realized, they will have received 3120 pounds sterling, or \$15,000, and in the aggregate 82,160 pounds, or \$400,800. That the crew appreciated Lord Dunraven's inducement was shown by their work in today's race.

If Troubled With Rheumatism Read This ANNAPOLIS, Md., Apr. 16, 1894.—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to be all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. Jno G. Brooks, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main St.

ALSO READ THIS. MECHANICVILLE, St. Mary County, Md.—I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him a well man. A. J. McGill. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers. Benson Smith & Co., agents for H.I.

FREE KINDERGARTENS.

Annual Business Meeting Well Attended—New Officers.

It was gratifying to those who have worked so energetically the past year in building up the system of Honolulu Free Kindergartens to have such a generous attendance at the annual business meeting of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association Friday morning in Y. M. C. A. Hall.

The devotional exercises were conducted by the President, Mrs. Hyde. After the reports of the secretaries and the treasurer came the special business of the meeting, consisting of adopting the recommendations of the Board of Supervisors, i. e., the acceptance of the charter which had been granted the Association by the Executive Council of the Republic; the amendment of certain parts of the constitution and by-laws, and the report of the Nominating Committee. The following officers were elected for the year:

President, Mrs. C. M. Hyde. Vice-Presidents, Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mrs. S. B. Dole, Mrs. T. R. Walker. Recording Secretary, Miss Margaret Hopper. Financial Secretary, Mrs. H. C. Coleman.

Treasurer, Mrs. Arthur B. Wood. Auditor, Mr. W. A. Bowen. Mrs. Coleman thanked everybody present and absent for all the help and encouragement she had received in this work. In presenting her report of income and expenses for the past year, she called attention to the fact that though the year closed with a balance in the treasury, the regular expenses for the coming year would necessarily be increased, while the estimated income showed something of a decrease, a number of pledges having fallen off.

It is the great desire of the Association to enlarge the work by extending it to the other islands, whence most urgent calls have come for help in starting kindergartens in various localities.

It is hoped that all interested in this work will join the Association, which they can do by the payment annually of not less than three dollars. This may be paid in monthly installments of twenty-five cents, or in one sum, according to the wish of the donor. Dr. Birnie and Rev. Mr. Soares spoke enthusiastically of the work, and Mr. Dumas approved of the business methods of the Association.

The meeting ended with the singing of a hymn, and the benediction pronounced by Dr. Birnie.



Mrs. Judge Peck

Dyspepsia

Mrs. Judge Peck Tells How She Was Cured

Sufferers from Dyspepsia should read the following letter from Mrs. H. M. Peck, wife of Judge Peck, a Justice at Tracy, Cal., and a writer connected with the Associated Press:

"By a deep sense of gratitude for the great benefit I have received from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I have been led to write the following statement for the benefit of sufferers who may be similarly afflicted. For 15 years I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia and

Heart Trouble. Almost everything I ate would distress me. I tried different treatments and medicines, but failed to realize relief. Two years ago a friend prevailed upon me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle I noticed helped me, so I continued taking it. It did me so much good that my friends spoke of the improvement. I have received such great benefit from it that

Glady Recommend It. I now have an excellent appetite and nothing I eat ever distresses me. It also keeps up my

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures flesh and strength. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla too much." Mrs. H. M. PECK, Tracy, California. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. Be a box.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, 386 Wholesale Agents

Mules for Sale.

34 FINE MULES. 34

Weighing from 1000 to 1200 lbs.

From 5 to 6 years old, all thoroughly broken, and offered for sale.

Can be seen at Independence Park.

WILLIAM NORTON.

4105-41

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays.



POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND BRONCHITIS. 20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balm of Aniseed is the old and trusted COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proves its great worth.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY BELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-TESTED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

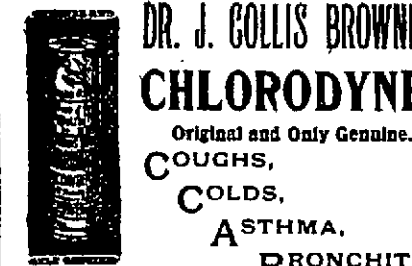
POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPTIVITY.

Bottles 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Honolulu, Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.



Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 38 Great Russell street, London, W. C.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

HAS NO EQUAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs,

Influenza, and

SORE THROAT.

It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all

the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER, H. P. BALDWIN.

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN.

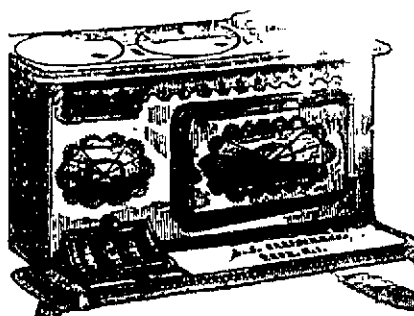
Commission Merchants

No. 3 California st., San Francisco.

Island orders promptly filled.

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Steel and Iron Ranges,

STOVES AND FIXTURES.

Housekeeping Goods,

AND

KITCHEN UTENSILS.

Agate Ware, Rubber Hose,

PUMPS, ETC.

PLUMBING,

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Work.

DIMOND BLOCK

KING STREET.

SODA

That cools and quenches the thirst is our hot-weather merchandise.

Fine Soda is drank for its fineness, not for coldness alone.

Fruit flavors; the juice of fresh ripe fruit, no substitute; kept without acid or anything else. This is the Soda that flows from our fountain.

TRY THE

Alhambra and

Ambrosia

PHOSPHATE.

They are the latest combinations of fruit flavors. Those who have tried them say they are delicious.

Hobron Drug Co.

Sweet Sleep,

Nature's great restorer, is for

bitten throats troubled with coughs, throat irritations, or weak lungs. Loss of sleep means loss of health, less power to resist disease.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion

(Practically Tasteless),

contains no opium or other harmful narcotic. It is soothing and healing to all inflamed mucous surfaces. It is a food-medicine that will cure throat and lung troubles, remove the cause of sleeplessness, prevent weak lungs, and build up the general health as will nothing else.

50 Cents and \$1.00 of Druggists.

HOBBON DRUG CO.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

Notice.

MR. E. O. STONE HAS BEEN APPOINTED Manager of the Kona Coffee Company (Limited), the position formerly held by E. B. Barthrop.

V. J. OAPRON, President.

4113-1w 1895-2t

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

LOVERS' TROUBLES WERE ENDED.

Suicide and Probable Murder at Kula, Maui.

COULDN'T AGREE ON PROPERTY

Makawao Literary Society Holds Forth. Telephone Company Continues to Prosper—Far and Feather Party of Long Ago—Ten Days Quarantine.

MAUI, Oct. 4.—During Friday evening, September 27th, a large gathering of people from several plantation villages completely filled the parlors and verandas of the Gilhus mansion at Hamakua-poko, the occasion being the September meeting of the Makawao Literary Society. The program presented was as follows:

1. Duet, violin and piano. Messrs. Gilhus and Atwater.
2. Tableau and Dialogue—"Frost King and Summer Queen." Messrs. Gilhus and Atwater.
3. Recitation, by Fanny Engle.
4. Solo, by Miss Kate Fleming.
5. Trio, by Messrs. Lindsay, Nicoli and Chas. Baldwin.
6. A farce, in one act, entitled, "A Mysterious Disappearance," with the following dramatic persons:

Mr. Cleverly.....W. S. Nicoli.
Dixon Dolby.....C. Lindsay.
Captain Bostaby.....C. H. Dickey.
Carol Carrots.....W. O. Aiken.
Mrs. Cleverly.....Miss Hattie Watson.
Nellie Cleverly.....Miss Nellie Smith.
Persis Grievous.....Mrs. S. E. Taylor.

The different characters were well represented and the humor of the sketch was frequently applauded.

During Sunday morning, September 29th, a suicide and probable murder took place at Kamaole, Kula. D. B. Kamaokoli, a native 60 years old was found dead, hanging by a rope attached to a rafter of one of the rooms of his house. On the floor of an adjoining apartment the lifeless body of Mileka, an Hawaiian woman of some forty years, was also discovered. Her face was much swollen and her throat bore marks of strangulation. Both were most carefully dressed, the man in black with a red handkerchief covering his head, and the woman in spotless white. There's a romance connected with the case. The pair had agreed to marry on the day before, the 28th, but instead of a wedding ceremony a quarrel occurred, arising from the discovery by Mileka that Kamaokoli had recently made over his property to his two daughters. They parted in anger and the next morning were found dead. The coroner's jury failed to agree upon a verdict concerning the death of the woman.

Miss Aluli Iia and Charles Kamana, of Waiehu, were married on Wednesday, October 2d, at Maunaloa Seminary by Rev. Samuel Kapu, of Wailuku.

During Friday evening, the 4th instant, a public meeting of Maui citizens was held at Wailuku court house. The substance of the business transacted was the indorsement of a resolution recently passed by the Maui Board of Health, reducing the quarantine of passengers arriving on the island to ten days.

The trustees of the Maui Telephone Company held a quarterly meeting at Paia plantation office Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 1st. The company continues to be most prosperous, having more applications than instruments, and paying regular monthly dividends of one per cent.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Baldwin and Miss King are enjoying beautiful weather at Olinda House.

Miss Ethel Mossman is in charge of the Kahului school. Miss Nellie Smith is acting as an assistant in the Hamakua-poko school.

"Paia University," under Miss Eva Smith, now numbers twenty-five pupils.

Makawao's portable prison is stationed in one of the Kula gulches, where the prisoners are at work upon the roads.

Apropos of tar and feathers, some fourteen or fifteen years ago a German was taken from the Wailuku hotel in the "wild waste and middle of the night" and given a black and feathery coat. It was said that some of the most prominent citizens of Wailuku were concerned in the matter, and felt justified owing to the horrible nature of the crime charged against the Teuton.

The bark Forest Queen arrived in Kahului on Wednesday, the 2d, with a cargo of coal. Today the Claudine conveys some of the bark's coal to Lahaina for the use of the U. S. S. Olympia.

Weather delightful—too warm if anything.

Pursuant to special orders the Sharpshooters will assemble at their headquarters Monday, October 14th, 7:30 p.m. for the election of captain and first lieutenant.

FREIGHT FOR OTHER ISLANDS.

Report of Committee to Special Meeting of Health Board

SALOON RESTRICTIONS RESCINDED.

City Divided into Three Inspection Districts—Health Committee Named for Hana District—Nuananu Stream to be Dredged—License for Russian Doctor.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held Saturday to hear the report of the committee appointed to consider the matter of freight shipments to the other islands as suggested by resolutions from the Chamber of Commerce.

The report was signed by Dr. F. R. Day, Dr. J. K. Smith, Theo. F. Lansing, and is as follows:

Shipments to be permitted of all goods from American, European and Australian ports, same being new and in merchantable condition, to be shipped in following manner.

As style of packing readily discloses the contents, we believe the following named articles can be shipped:

WITHOUT PERMITS.

Lime, plaster, cement, oils in barrels and drums, iron and steel (bars and bundles), iron pipe, powder, machinery, fence wire, corrugated iron, fertilizer, doors and windows, rope in coils, sewing machines, plows, agricultural implements, stoves, building brick, fire brick, carriages and wagons, flour, grain, hay, lumber, shingles, nails, rice, bags (new in bales), coal (in bulk), ice (unpacked).

ON SPECIAL PERMITS.

Coal in bags, salt (imported or made and stored here prior to cholera outbreak), medical supplies, aerated waters (of local manufacture).

All other goods packed as heretofore determined by the Board, under supervision of inspectors.

Shipments to be permitted of all goods from ports in Japan and China, excepting all liquors, groceries, provisions or other articles of food, unless herein enumerated, viz.: Beans (dried) usually packed in 50 or 100-pound bags, bean sticks, bamboo sprouts hermetically sealed in 2-pound cans, ginger preserved in jars, peanut oil, sardines, shrimps, dried California, only vermicelli, all to be packed under supervision of inspectors. No goods to be allowed shipment except from duly licensed firms.

NOT TO BE ALLOWED.

No second hand clothing, bedding, furniture, trunks or other personal effects to be allowed shipment.

Board of Health to have inspectors at receiving wharves to supervise freight offered.

As inspector's seal we submit a label, the blank to be filled out with shipper's name and inspector's signature; and same to be pasted on every package as soon as ready for shipment.

The matters of guards and inspections were next brought up for consideration. It was agreed to divide the city into three inspection districts, as follows:

1. All that portion west of the Nuananu stream.
2. All that portion between Nuananu stream and a line drawn from the sea through Alakea street, Emma street and Punchbowl street to Pauoa, this to include Pauoa.
3. All that portion east of the second district.

In this agreement it was decided that the matter of guarding the valleys should be continued.

As the necessity for employing a large number of inspectors had ceased, the Board ordered that the services of the twenty-one inspectors be dispensed with, and three paid inspectors employed to do the required work at \$75 per month each.

The guards at Kaukini street bridges were ordered taken off.

The request of liquor dealers, to be allowed to open at night, was granted. The regulations requiring the closing of saloons at night were ordered rescinded, action to take effect Monday.

The request of the Hana citizens, that a separate health committee be appointed for their district, was granted, and Dr. McGettigan, Messrs. Josepa, Gjerdum, O. Unna, Gravemeyer, N. Onsted and J. K. Hafuna were appointed.

The report of the committee on contaminated soil was adopted. The application of Dr. Kryshchovitch, a recent arrival from Russia, for a license to practice was considered. Letters recommending the issuing of a license to him were ordered sent the Minister of the Interior.

The Board recommended that the dredger be set to work at the mouth of the Nuananu stream from the fish market up to King street bridge, and that the dredgings be emptied on the flat west of the stream.

With two little children subject to croup we do not rest easy without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, for the most severe attacks quickly ensue to a few doses of it.—Morrison, Colo., Ind. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

FREIGHT INSPECTORS.

Sixteen Appointed for the Work. Merchants Pay Expenses

In accordance with the recommendations in the report of the committee appointed by the Board of Health to investigate the matter of shipping freight to the other islands, sixteen inspectors have been appointed to carry out the provisions connected therewith. Those selected are R. L. Warson, J. H. Stelling, F. Clifford Rhodes, T. A. Lloyd, M. H. Drummond, George Gray, Charles Hall, Thomas Cummins, J. McQueen, William Savidge, H. Standen, H. Zerbe, Hollingshead, Wood, Edward D. Tracy, S. A. Gunst.

The expenses incurred in carrying out the work of inspection will be borne by the merchants. The inspectors will be stationed in different stores and throughout the city, districts having been assigned by Messrs. T. F. Lansing and J. T. Waterhouse, under whose supervision the inspection will be carried out. The inspectors begin their duties this morning. Mr. Warson is the chief of the inspectors.

Natural Misunderstanding.

According to the Hanafoi Journal, a gentleman of that city was some miles outside of the city, when a nut came off the axle of his buggy. He had halted for repairs, and was in no little trouble. Finally a Portuguese came along, and the gentleman hailed him to ask if he had a monkey wrench. The man was angry on the instant.

"What for you insult me? I ho keepa da monkey ranch. I keepa da sheep ranch."

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post Street, - San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils. A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

G. WEST,

Commission Merchant.

Importer and Dealer in

Carriage Materials

Of Every Description, including

OAK, ASH, HICKORY AND WHITE-WOOD LUMBER,

Spokes, all sizes; Saven Wheels, Wood Hub Wheels, Sawed Fellos, Bent Rims from 1 to 24 inches, Dump-Cart Shafts, Wagon Poles, Double Trees, Single Trees, Wagon and Cart Hubs, all sizes, And a Full Assortment of

Trimmers' Materials,

Carriage Hardware, Norway Iron, and Steel Tires.

Having a long experience in the carriage business I am prepared to supply carriage builders, plantations, etc., with first-class materials, personally selected, at the very lowest cash prices. All Island orders will receive prompt attention.

MASONIC BLOCK, Corner Alakea and Hotel Streets. Telephone No. 350.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser and Dealer

BREEDER OF

FINE HORSES AND CATTLE

From the Thoroughbred

Standard-bred Stallion Nutwood, by Nutwood Jr.

Norman Stallion Captain Grawl. Native-Bred Stallion Boswell.

Also a Choice Lot of

BULLS, COWS AND CALVES

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham. A Lot of

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-Hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.



Distressing Irritations of the SKIN Instantly Relieved by CUTICURA

Distressing irritations, itching and scaly skin and scalp diseases, torturing and disfiguring humors are speedily cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES. The cures daily effected by them are simply wonderful. No other remedies are so pure, sweet, gentle, speedy, and effective. They are beyond all doubt the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, and especially appeal to mothers and children. Their use preserves, purifies, and beautifies the skin, and restores the hair when physicians, hospitals, and all other methods fail.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c. RESOLVENT, 5c. BENSON SMITH & Co., Honolulu, H. I.

See "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, mailed free to any address.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,


Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist. ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.



The 19th Century Idea!

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

Offer to the Public Their Entire Stock at a

Reduction of 40 Per Cent.

SACK SUITS at \$18.00 \$20.00 \$22.50

PANTS at \$4.50 \$5.50 \$6.50

This Offer is for Cash Only!

Our name is sufficient guarantee for good workmanship.

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UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF—

DR. C. A. EUGLES Physician. DR. C. CLARK, Business Manager.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, DRUGS, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are spacious and comfortable, situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens, walks, and lawns. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations is self-evident. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES: DR. W. H. MAY, San Francisco; DR. H. H. PRITCHARD, San Francisco; DR. L. C. LANE, Los Angeles; DR. E. H. WOOLBERT, San Francisco; DR. R. A. McLEAN, San Francisco; DR. J. S. TITUS, San Francisco; DR. W. H. THORNE, San Jose; DR. C. A. EUGLES, Napa, late Supt. State Insane Asylum.

Daily Advertiser, 75 Cents per Month

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of Large Importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a

Large and Complete Assortment

OF DRY GOODS

SUCH AS

Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regatta Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A Fine Selection of

DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC.,

In the Latest Styles.

A Splendid Line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

TAILORS' GOODS.

A Full Assortment.

Silvestras, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kamagans, etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seiler Planos, Iron Bedsteads, etc., etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caudic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth,

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron, best and 3 best; Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20; Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

ALSO

HAWAIIAN SUGAR AND RICE,

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, etc.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at the lowest prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

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Hawaiian Gazette.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1895.

WHILE deploring the effect of threatened filibuster parties on the business of the country, the community ought to call to mind the advice of the old negro, "Member yer marcies, chile." Filibusters give the people something new to talk about.

HONOLULU'S recovery from the business depression of the last month, though slow, bids fair to be nonetheless sure. The Board of Health has kept a careful guard over every dangerous loophole, oftentimes in the face of much bitter criticism. The verdict of time will, we believe, be decidedly in favor of the Board and the blatant braggarts who have set themselves up as all-wise critics, will have an opportunity to look back and recognize their own asinine features.

MAJOR WODEHOUSE in a recent interview said, "The native Hawaiians, and the English residents want a monarchy, but the Government and its supporters want annexation to America, while the United States is not, in my opinion, at all anxious to annex the islands." Mr. Wodehouse could not have clothed his opinions to better advantage if he was booming annexation. The statement from a prominent Englishman, that English residents of Hawaii prefer a return to the monarchy to annexation to the United States, is a plum that many American editors are looking for just at present. We do not consider however that the English residents will acquiesce to Mr. Wodehouse's ideas with the unanimity which he infers.

DR. A. E. DUNNING, of the Congregationalist, makes the remarkable statement that the Congregational church has an over-supply of preachers. He says this is due to "a steady drift from other denominations into the Congregational ministry. I should say that one-third of our pastors of other churches in Boston and vicinity were educated as Methodists." This is one of the first instances of a clergyman stating that there are too many ministers in the world. No matter what the denomination may be, the average lay brother can see plenty for the ministers to do. It would be interesting to know whether Dr. Dunning bases this "over-supply" on the supposition that the world is becoming so thoroughly christianized that there is no more work for ministers or that the preachers are not inclined to accept positions that do not keep up to a certain standard of financial remuneration.

NO BETTER missionary sermon could be written in the same space than the following, which is an extract of a dispatch sent the State Department by Mr. Denby, United States Minister to China: "As far as my knowledge extends, I can and do say that the missionaries in China are self-sacrificing; that their lives are pure; that they are devoted to their work; that the arts and sciences and civilization are greatly spread by their efforts; that many useful western books are translated by them into Chinese; that they are leaders in all charitable work, giving largely themselves, and personally disbursing the funds with which they are intrusted; that they do make converts, and such converts are mentally benefited by conversion. In the matter of education, the movement is immense. Missionaries are the pioneers of trade and commerce. Civilization, learning, instruction, breed new wants, which commerce supplies. Humanity has not devised any better, or even any as good, engine or means for civilizing savage people as proselytism to Christianity. The history of the world attests this act."

REV. JOSEPH COOK
The text of the address of the Rev. Joseph Cook, delivered here on July 4th last, appears in several of the American papers. It furnishes no little food for reflection. Mr. Cook claims to be a firm friend of Hawaii, and deeply sympathizes with the efforts made here to create a respectable nationality. He represents a class of Americans who are trying to think out the many complicated problems before American statesmen. Instead of shouting and waving the flag for annexation, and blackguarding every one who will not wildly shout and wave, he soberly considers the situation, and tells us that shouting and waving doesn't settle great questions. He is not opposed to annexation, but he presents the sober side of the case, and says that the annexation of Hawaii must be treated on general principles, and that our mixed population raises serious questions. The reply to all this is, that the United States needs these islands for military, naval and commercial purposes, and must take them in spite of "general principles." In short there must be an exception in our case, if it really comes within the scope of "general principles."

If this position is a correct one, the mixed population of these islands is of no more consequence than the savage inhabitants of Alaska were when Mr. Seward negotiated its annexation. The soil of these islands will be of much more importance than the people who occupy it. The government in Washington, after having created a military or naval station here, may regard the place as the British regard Hongkong, when the character of the inhabitants is a matter of indifference. From this standpoint, whether enlightened citizens or wild men of Borneo occupy the soil, will be of little consequence.

If, on the other hand, the character of the people and their civilization becomes important, in the annexation matter, and these "general principles" are to control, Mr. Cook's ideas are important.

There are at least three parties in the United States who take an interest in the annexation of Hawaii. The first would annex on grounds of friendship, would take in and keep warm the child of American philanthropy. The second would annex peremptorily on the ground that it was manifest destiny to do so, that the commercial and naval needs of America demand, and it would pay little regard to the feelings of the people whether they are annexationists or not. The third takes a high moral stand, and asks if we are "assimilated," if we are not lapsing into Orientalism, and if we may not become a sore spot in American politics. A fourth party is in doubt about the matter, and believes that things will come out all right, and that haste is not desirable. Mr. Cook suggested matters worth thinking about, and especially that of encouraging American colonists to settle here; a subject which many of the stalwart American annexationists here are fighting shy of. Even the annexation legislature did not give it more than a passing thought. Those who sincerely desire union with the States, for reasons stronger than those of the "pocket" would like to have seen more vigorous measures taken in this direction.

SUGAR BEET CULTIVATION.
The Rural Californian gives some figures regarding the profits of the cultivation of the sugar beet. One man states that with the labor of his own sons, in 1893, he put in thirty four acres of beets and did well after paying \$75 for the rent of twenty-five acres. He made \$2200. Another reports \$2300 net from forty acres in 1894. Another harvested 312 tons from thirty acres, averaging 15 1/2 per cent. of sugar. The beets brought \$4.90 per ton and netted \$1550. Another says his beet crop from eight acres netted \$400. The average yield is fifteen tons per acre, and the average per cent. of sugar 16 per cent. "The beet crop is no more difficult to

grow than a corn crop, the extra expense being about \$3.50 per acre for thinning out the plants in the rows." The Chino Ranch Company lease out 6000 acres, the average return from which to the farmer is about \$75 per acre. The farmer pays one fourth of the crop for rental. But he can buy land if he prefers it.

If the above statements are correct it will not be long before the available land in California will be taken up by the Western farmers, who are tired of raising wheat at fifty cents per bushel, and corn at thirty cents.

It was believed, at first, that the slow process of thinning out the beets would be so expensive that no profits could be made. The farmers have evidently discovered a way of reducing the expense.

The most serious point for reflection is this, that the agricultural experience of the United States is that skill, implements and good management constantly reduce the cost of production. It was recently said in Washington City "that the brains of the American farmer were now matched, in the production of sugar, against the cheap labor of the tropics, and would win before many years." On the other hand, the intelligent Northern men who are using cheap labor in the tropics, are also cheapening the cost of sugar production. The cheap labor of the tropics is, however, an uncertain quantity, and will be more uncertain as time goes on.

One thing is certain, that manual labor, in California, with brains and implements behind it, is giving men who "claim to know it all" some serious cause for reflection.

BY THE action of the New York Police Commission in enforcing Sunday laws and of Controller Bowler in refusing the payment of the sugar bounty, the parties of the United States are getting a taste of conditions which, according to the condemnation that has arisen from many sources, is something entirely new, namely, the honest administration of the duties of a public office, irrespective of the person or party whose toes may be trodden upon. Mr. Bowler has come in for a large share of fierce denunciation on account of his refusal to pay the sugar bounty voted by the last Congress, basing his refusal on the declaration of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia that all bounties are unconstitutional. The Controller, replying to his critics, reminds them that "it is the duty of the executive officer to obey the law; that the Constitution is the supreme law, and so are the statutes passed in pursuance thereof; that the statutes that do not conform to the Constitution are not law, and therefore when a statute is in apparent conflict with the Constitution it becomes the duty of the executive officer to determine for himself as between the statute and the Constitution, whether the statute is law." To the eye of the politician this is rebellion, pure and unadulterated, but to the honest citizen who admires personal action founded on principle, it is indeed refreshing.

THE choice, Chinese music, introduced on the trial of an injunction case before Judge Cooper yesterday, has nothing like it in this country, excepting the noise of our esteemed contemporaries, when they get to quarrelling together about the wicked ADVERTISER. Indeed, why have a Chinese orchestra, when our esteemed, etc., can do it so much better?

BEFORE North Hilo residents begin to call down wrath upon the Government and steamship companies, it would be a good plan to find out the position of the defendants. We can agree with them that it is better to "have 'kicked' and lost" than to keep calm and wait for an explanation.

With two little children subject to croup we do not rest easy without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, for the most severe attacks quickly succumb to a few doses of it.—Morrison, Colo., Bad. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

MORE CRANKS WANTED.
When, in 1852, it became a serious question whether Kansas would become a free or a slave State, one set of men in the Northern States kept sending off resolutions to Congress, asking that it be made a free State. Another set of men, including old John Brown, "whose soul is marching on," set about putting free emigrants into that Territory. The earnest and plain people of the North put their hands in their pockets and sent American farmers, not "resolutions," into the prairie, and with Sharps' rifles, too. The Democratic and Whig press denounced these homely proceedings, and said the whole lot "did not reach the dignity and worth of cranks," and that they were a sorry lot of ragamuffins, and ought to be kicked out. But it was the farmers, and not the "resolutions," that made Kansas free. Old John Brown, who was the worst of the inferior cranks, did not attend many political meetings, but he made the roads to Kansas dusty with free American emigrants, who could vote.

Rev. Joseph Cook, whose address here on the Fourth of July was recently published in the New York Independent, was unmuzzled here under the auspices of a highly respectable committee, repeated on that occasion what he had said in public a year before, that it was the opinion of the great Simon Bolivar that "free republics could not exist in the tropics," and that "attempting to establish free republics in the tropics was like plowing permanent furrows in the ocean."

We, however, and some other "weak and harmless cranks," believe that he was wrong; that republics can exist in the tropics, if there is the will and the energy to create them, and that Hawaii may, and must, be brought into the fold, even if it takes something more than "resolutions" to do it. We, and the other "harmless cranks," have a liking for the homely ways of those unspeakable cranks who made Kansas free and believed in first planting an American voter on the prairie and then, if necessary, handing him a rifle. The profound thinkers of Fort street no doubt believe that this way of doing things is quite unsuited to the tropics and can have no comparison with the awful value of "resolutions." All they have to do is to sit down on the Rev. Joseph Cook and such an obscure journal as the New York Independent and they will not dare to ask any more mean questions.

DON'T STAND ON CEREMONY.
Out of the multitude of opinions pro and con upon the best method of dealing with the Nuuanu stream, the Government has evolved a plan by which a roadway is obtained on either side, the course of the stream straightened, and the amount of property to be obtained from private individuals reduced to a minimum. The question of appropriation now comes up as a probable source of delay in carrying the work forward to completion. The Council of State feels delicate in taking the initiative, since its powers of appropriation are confined to "the emergencies of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence or other great public necessity." True it is that we are not at present suffering from pestilence, but if the walling of Nuuanu stream is not a public necessity, we would like to know under what head it is to be placed. The stream, in its present condition, is now and always will be, a constant menace to the public health of Honolulu and, indirectly, of the whole country. Should the work of reconstruction be carried as far as present appropriations will allow, and then await the action of the Legislature, the country is taking chances at short odds. If the city should escape further contamination during the delay, the best that can be said will be that "we've been lucky." In this instance the Council of State cannot afford to stand on ceremony and hope for the best. The stream has been condemned, and once the plan of its redemption

has been decided upon there should be no delay in starting the work of improvement, and once started, of completing it. The people are thoroughly in earnest in this matter, one property owner going so far as to state that if the Government demands, as a sanitary measure, the walling up of the stream along its course through the resident portion of the city, he will stand the expense of constructing a wall on property having between 200 and 300 feet frontage on the stream. It is quite as much "a great public necessity" to guard against a pestilence as it is to put the pestilence down after it is started.

ACCORDING to the conclusions of "A Commoner" of Kauai, that island should continue its quarantine for all time to come. In citing the conditions existing in New York during the summer of 1892, as applied to this country, he overlooks an important point in failing to draw attention to the fact that the principal source of danger was the immigrant class which many of the vessels carried. Furthermore, if he will look over the files of the leading New York papers of that period, he will find that Health Officer Jenkins was roundly condemned for what was termed his failure to appreciate the dangers to which a short term quarantine laid the city liable. After the scare was over and the people came to their senses, they had reason to thank Mr. Jenkins for the cool-headed and careful manner in which he carried them through the crisis. The fact that Congress laid down the five-day regulation after the whole affair had blown over, would certainly indicate that it was the result of calm and sober judgment, based on the experience of a summer that promised dire possibilities.

Nor long since one of our correspondents remarked that some of the individuals affected with acute dyspepsia on all matters pertaining to the Government, had their garbage pail ever behind the door ready to bring into use when they were sure it was time to "stop praying and begin swearing." The first dash from the bucket comes in the form of a statement that the Board of Health is discriminating against St. Louis College in ordering that no pupils from infected districts be received at any schools. Knowing the owners of the pail and the wise heads that contribute the garbage, it might be a foregone conclusion that the community is possessed with the idea that the Board of Health has been sitting up nights trying to invent some means of making it uncomfortable for those interested in St. Louis College and Catholic schools in general. There are a great many "might-have-beens" in this world, and, as in the present instance, they are usually the product of cranial cavities furnished on the installment plan—with numerous installments still unpaid. Intelligent outsiders have too much confidence in the good sense of the faculty of St. Louis College to believe that they share in or give any credence to the idea that their institution has been the victim of unjust discrimination.

NOTICE
—TO—
COFFEE PLANTERS.
Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.
We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.
Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents
COFFEE taken from ships, side hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.
No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.
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J. A. FOLGER & CO.,
Proprietors.
The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

Timely Topics
October 1, 1895.

Below is a list of goods which arrived ex Australia and will be kept on the Oceanic wharf for shipment to the other islands. Every thing in the list can be shipped without Board of Health permits and the attention of buyers is called to the assortment:

- Plated Ware,
- Water Closets,
- Paint Burners,
- Hendry's Mixed Paints,
- Hose in all sizes and qualities,
- Ideal Coffee Pots,
- Bicycles,
- Bicycle Lamps,
- Metallic Paint in Oil,
- Tanks, 3000 to 5000 gals.,
- Steel Wire Cloth,
- Shooting Coats,
- Flour Sifters,
- Blacksmiths' Bellows,
- Wire Mats,
- Cutlery,
- Feather Dusters,
- Hoe Handles,
- California Lawn Sprinklers,
- Lanterns,
- Shovels,
- Rice Plows,
- W. W. Heads,
- Paint Brushes,
- Bath Tub Enamel,
- Varnishes,
- Assorted Hardware,
- Disston's No. 2 Cane Knives,
- Mill Saw Files,
- Sole Leather.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.
Opposite Sprockels' Bank,
307 FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sheriff Hitchcock is down from the big island.

A. B. Loebenstein, the Hilo surveyor, is in town.

Professor Maxwell has returned from a trip to Hawaii and Maui.

The post office sent out 2111 letters and 857 papers by the China.

Charles Williams has resigned as chief engineer of the People's Ice Company.

The professional card of Gilbert F. Little, Hilo, Hawaii, appears in this issue.

Dr. Ryder has been appointed medical examiner at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium.

An inventory is to be taken today of the goods in store at the cholera hospital.

Miss Dora Estelle, head nurse at the cholera hospital, is taking a vacation at Oahu College.

Mrs. Tucker and Miss Beckwith will teach music and drawing respectively in the public schools this year.

The Mokoli and Ke Au Hou brought a number of young ladies to attend Kamehameha Girls' School this year.

The regulation of the Board of Health requiring liquor saloons to be closed from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. has been rescinded.

Japanese of the city are expecting a man-of-war from their country in a few days. The 15th of this month is set for her arrival.

President Dole, Chief Justice Judd and Dr. Emerson attended the opening exercises at Punahou Preparatory School yesterday morning.

The U. S. S. Bennington sailed for Hilo Saturday afternoon, where, after a stay of ten days, she will return to this port until ordered home.

D. Howard Hitchcock returned from Hilo by the Claudine Saturday, after four months spent at that place. He will resume his work in art shortly.

The St. Louis College re-opens today, but, by positive orders of the Board of Health, will receive at present pupils from the uninfected districts only.

Professor P. H. Dodge has rented the premises on Emma street lately occupied by Mrs. McCartney, and will take boarders from among the scholars of the high school.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday morning it was voted to allow St. Louis College to open, provided pupils be taken from uninfected districts only and that no water from Nuuanu stream be used for any purpose.

The quarantine was lifted Saturday afternoon from the Pacific Mail and Oceanic wharves by order of the Board of Health. Those who have been confined at these places for what seemed to them a very long time welcome their release.

Company H held a business meeting at the drill shed last night. Ten new members were admitted to membership. Constitution and by-laws similar to those of the other companies were adopted. Drill Thursday evening at 7:30.

The intention to present the play of "Merideth's Old Coat" has not been abandoned. When the Bennington returns from Hilo rehearsals will be continued. The play is well in hand and it will not require many rehearsals before it will be ready to be staged.

NEW HOSE WAGON.

Tested by Chief Hunt Yesterday and Found Satisfactory.

Chief Hunt had one of the fire teams out yesterday morning testing the new hose wagon, which is a gigantic affair compared with other wagons in the same service. It carries a quarter of a mile of hose and is heavily manned. At the trial yesterday it was loaded to its utmost capacity, 3000 pounds, and the horses were put to the gallop as though going to a fire. Going down grade the brake was applied and the hind wheels were stopped before they completed one revolution.

The vehicle is yet to be painted, and when that work is finished about November 15th, the Honolulu Fire Department will have a hose wagon second to none in design and finish. Those well known builders, the Hawaiian Carriage-Manufacturing Company, are responsible for the workmanship.

Hairdresser—"Yes, I pride myself on the fact that all the false hair which I sell is thoroughly genuine."

OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.

Attendance at the Different Places Less Than Last Year.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC CAUSES IT.

Renewed Interest Displayed After the Prolonged Vacation—Good Showing of the Government Schools Considering the State of Affairs—New Courses.

According to previous announcement, the schools of the city, with perhaps one or two exceptions, opened yesterday for the work of the coming year. Small attendance of pupils was quite noticeable, the cause being correctly attributed to the unsettled state of affairs incident to the late cholera epidemic. Many pupils in the infected districts are barred from attending school, and this is another and additional cause for the small number of scholars present at the opening. Those who did turn out were most enthusiastic in the work given them, and showed renewed interest after the prolonged vacation. The Government schools made a good showing, considering the state of affairs.

At 9 a. m. old and new pupils gathered in the rooms of Fort street school for classification preparatory to removal of the advanced boys and girls to the new high school on Emma street. Professor Scott was very much elated over the fact that 90 per cent. of the pupils were present. About 150 of the number were sent over to the high school and assigned to their rooms. Examinations were held during the morning and afternoon to further determine the standing of the respective students. Everything was gotten into good working order preparatory to a fresh start Tuesday morning.

Fort street was left in charge of Miss Courten. There will be four teachers in charge of the primary classes at that school.

Pohukaina school opened a short time for assignment of work. The attendance was very small, but better results are confidently expected during the week. The classes will be under the same corps of teachers as last year.

Kalihiwaina and Kalihiwai both opened. A small number of pupils was present at each place.

The same can be said of Kawaiahao school. Improvements are being made on the grounds. Miss Green and Mrs. Gunn will be in charge as usual.

Reports from Manoa give information of a large attendance. All the old pupils, with quite a number of new ones, were present yesterday. The old teachers will be in charge.

The Chinese schools made a beginning yesterday. The boys' department, under H. M. Wells, will be located in the Chinese Y. M. C. A. building, just off Beretania, near Fort street. Mr. Wells will be assisted by Misses Mosman and Guernsey. An additional teacher will probably be appointed. The change of the Chinese schools under Government patronage will necessitate some modifications. Formerly only three hours work in English was required; this has been increased to five hours, with more advanced and thorough courses in geography and arithmetic. More attention will be given to penmanship. Two hundred pupils are expected. It is not generally understood that other than Chinese will be allowed at the school.

The girls' department will be located in the Chinese church until the school building on Miller street has undergone certain necessary repairs. Miss Snow, as principal, will be assisted by Mrs. Chang, who has been identified with work in Chinese schools for such a long time. The girls' school is a new departure. Heretofore the young Chinese ladies have not been required to go to school, and a slight difficulty will undoubtedly be encountered. From the work of yesterday, however, the prospects for the future look very bright. The girls responded well to what was expected of them and showed much interest in the suggestions made by their teachers. It is thought the attendance next week will be better, for at that time the school will have been moved into the building on Miller street and in the Chinese locality. Some of the girls of last year have gone to Kamehameha school and Kawaiahao seminary.

The Royal school, under Rev. Alex. Macintosh, started with an attendance of about 160 pupils, half the number of last year. The usual courses of study will be taken up during the session. Miss Hannigan will take the place of Mr. Hadley, resigned.

Kamehameha boys' school was right in line with the rest in the matter of making a start. There were fifty-five present yesterday. The boys are beginning to come in rapidly. More than one-half are still on the other islands. They will return as soon as possible. More applications have been received than there are facilities for accommodation. A normal school course and another in agriculture will be conducted this year. A very exciting game of baseball was indulged in by teams chosen from the ranks of the pupils yesterday afternoon.

The girls' school at Kamehameha was unable to begin on account of the young ladies on the other islands not having returned. It is not known at present when studies will be resumed.

Kawaiahao Seminary opened with sixty girls. Twelve of this number are from the other islands. At the end of the week the attendance will likely be doubled. Miss Gilman is principal. The new teachers are Miss Brackie, of Scotland, and Misses Paulding, Haman and Barnum from the States.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday morning, St. Louis College was given permission to open, provid-

ing no pupils be accepted from the infected districts; also that no water be taken from Nuuanu stream. St. Louis College has signified its intention of complying with this arrangement and opens this morning at the usual time. A large attendance is expected.

The Government kindergarten under Miss Eastman started work with quite a good attendance. Many pupils reside in the infected districts, and on that account, as at other places, the attendance was not very good. A large number can be accommodated. The same work as that of last year will be carried on. The training class will continue. Miss Mary Alexander will have charge of the foreign kindergarten. There will be eleven teachers in all.

Miss Fanning's private kindergarten on the old McKibbin premises was very well attended. About thirty children will be instructed during the year.

Miss Craig's kindergarten was started with Miss Pauahi Judd in charge, and Miss Thum as assistant. Miss Craig will return to Honolulu to take charge of her school as soon as she has recovered from the results of an accident which befell her a short time ago.

The Beretania street school, under Miss Maroni, opened with fifty pupils to the sixty-five of last year. Work was resumed in the old channels under the same teachers. A garden drill was given the pupils on the school lawn. Two-thirds of the pupils are girls.

The preparatory department of Punahou College started yesterday with a fair attendance. A great many changes in the course of work will be instituted this year. F. P. French, a graduate, will assume charge as principal. Miss Millard will have charge of the youngest department. The collegiate department had fifty students present, against sixty-two of last year at the same time. Quite a number are expected in by next week. There will be a few slight changes in the work of the year. It is being sought to raise the grade at Oahu College year by year. Athletics will be given quite a boom. There will be a field day during the present term. New features will be introduced.

HOW TO MAKE TOMALES.

A Dish That Is Fast Becoming a National One.

If Well and Cleanly Made, the Tamale Is a Palatable and Healthful Article.

Every night in the year the tamale peddlers are on the streets, and throughout the residence districts the shrill cry of "Hot tamales!" may be heard as late as midnight. There are lots of people who like tamales who lack faith in the makers thereof, and as any good cook should be able to build a tamale the following recipe is given: There is always doubt in giving a recipe for a distinctively national dish, as to how it will come out in the end, since no strange hands appear quite capable of putting the unfamiliar ingredients together. The foreigner may think the dish all the most exacting soul could desire. The native shakes his head and wonder just what has been left out.

All this is apropos of the fact that a rule for tamales is called for, and is given with inward distrust as to the power of any tamale to own just the flavor it should anywhere but on Mexican soil. Long practices insure just the right combination of pounded corn and all the other ingredients, and the deft twist of the husks that enclose the savory morsel. But it is good, even in foreign hands, if the rule be followed literally, and here it is:

Mince a medium-sized Spanish onion fine, and fry brown in a spoonful of butter. Mince also one of the large sweet peppers, or, if this be lacking, two small chilis. Chop the meat of a cold roast or boiled chicken moderately fine, and add an equal amount of freshly ground corn. Here is where the rub comes in, for the foreign maker, since the Mexican women grind their corn between two stones till it is like very coarse meal. Grind, somehow, and add with the onion, pepper and a heaping teaspoonful of salt. Have clean corn husks ready.

Make the mixture into rolls the size and shape of a small ear of corn. Make a thin batter of a large cupful of cornmeal and not quite half a cup of water, with a pinch of salt. Spread this thin on the husks, lay in the meat, and roll the husks firmly round it, tying each one. Drop into boiling water and boil one hour.

When carefully prepared the tamale is liked by the Anglo-Saxon visitor. It is both nourishing and appetizing. While still hot and steaming, it is covered up in the "original package" and hawked about the streets by peddlers. These latter carry with them some cheap knives, forks and plates. When a customer is found the Mexican cuts open one end of the corn husk covering and shakes out the still smoking tamale upon the plate.—Sacramento Record-Union.

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE is issued on Tuesdays and Fridays.

CHINESE ORCHESTRA IN COURT.

Unusual Scene Witnessed by Judge and Jury Yesterday.

DISMAL AND UNEARTHLY MUSIC.

Government Officials Bewildered by the Sounds—Hurrying and Scarrying in Every Direction—New Remedy for Japanese Beetle—Portraits Disturbed.

The case brought by J. C. Clunie and others asking for an injunction forbidding the erection of the new Chinese theater came on yesterday before Judge Cooper. L. A. Thurston for the plaintiffs, and A. S. Hartwell for the defendants. The grounds on which the injunction was asked, is that all Chinese performances necessarily include an instrumental performance, and that the orchestra—if the theater was erected—would give such dismal, hideous and unearthly music, that it would constitute a nuisance, and make life in the neighborhood not worth living.

After taking the evidence of J. L. Kaulukou, who testified to the horrid music of the old theater, Mr. Thurston, who had summoned into court the entire Chinese band with their instruments, offered a "performance" in evidence. He proved by one of the actors, that the music was an integral part of all Chinese plays and claimed that the court could fully appreciate the dismal character of the music only by hearing it.

Mr. Hartwell opposed its introduction as being contrary to the rules of evidence and utterly irregular. He asked if the case went up on appeal how could the music be preserved so that the Supreme Court could hear it.

Mr. Thurston replied that it could be preserved in the phonograph if there was one, and, besides, he claimed that the music was not for the Supreme Court, but for Judge Cooper to hear in order to settle the question of fact.

After due consideration Judge Cooper admitted the performance in evidence. The instruments were tuned, and, at the word of command, the five gongs, two cymbals, big base drum, and several other effective, but indescribable instruments went off. Such music had never before been heard in the court room. It rattled and screamed, and bellowed, and thundered around the room, and tried to burst the windows. The full bench of the Supreme Court, sitting in another room, promptly adjourned and hurried in. The meeting of the Board of Health in the room below came to a dead standstill, and the audience, including the Cabinet, rushed out, in bewilderment. Mr. Marsden, in the Agricultural department below, became wild, it is said, and tried to get out of the window; but immediately recovered himself, and exclaimed that he had now found a new remedy for the Japanese beetle.

The portraits of the eminent justices, now departed, which adorn the walls of the court room, were disturbed, and presented the ghastly spectacle of lifting up their hands and closing their ears.

After five minutes of performance, the court ordered the noise to abate and the trial proceeded.

THE MODERN ADVERTISEMENT.

The modern advertisement is a thing of art, a poem, a sledge hammer, an argument—a whole volume compressed into a sentence. Some of the cleverest writing—the most painstaking, subtle work turned out by literary men today—can be found in the advertising pages of a first rate newspaper. Every word is measured, examined under a magnifying glass, to see just how big it is, just how much meaning it has, and how many kinds of meaning it has.

The man of original ideas and keenest pen tells his story in a word, as it were—tells it in liberal space, and always so that it will attract and please the eye.

White paper means more than excess of words. A single sentence on a blank page leaves its impress on the reader's mind. He can't help seeing it, can't help taking it in as he turns the pages.

The ingenuity, the thought, the knowledge of human nature evidenced in the best written, best displayed advertisements is marvelous. The literary man pure and simple tends towards expansion; the advertising writer is concrete. His few words bring him a large revenue. Some men in this

branch of writing are earning as much as twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars a year. They are men with the right slant of brain, with a knowledge of people and their wants, with a knowledge of words and how to get the most out of them.

The advertisement of today is so subtle, so far reaching, so unique, clear in its conception and execution, that it furnishes a mighty interesting study. In our advertising pages it may be studied at its best.

The Telephone in Russia.

The telephone, it is said, is not making much progress in Russia. And no wonder! Fancy a man going to the 'phone and shouting: "Halloa, is that you, Dviseotkivch-smartvoiczski?"

"No, it's Zolleschouskaffir-ocknastiffsgowoff. Who's speaking?" "Sezimochockiertrjuksmzyski-schokemoff, I want to know is Klif-eromanskeffskillmajuwbzvastow-eksweibierski is still stopping with Dviseotkivch-smartvoiczski."

Rev. John Wesley Against the Crime of Liquor Selling.

"Those who sell this poison murder men by wholesale. Neither does their eye pity or spare. They drive them to kill like sheep. And what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who, then, would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them; the curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber, the furniture of them! The curse of God is in their gardens, their walls, their groves; a fire that burns to the nethermost hell! Blood, blood is theirs; the foundation, the floor, the walls, the roof are stained with blood. And canst thou hope, O thou man of blood, though thou art clothed in scarlet and fine linen, and farrest sumptuously every day—canst thou hope to deliver down thy fields of blood to the third generation? Not so; for there is a God in heaven; therefore, thy name shall soon be rooted out. Like as those whom thou hast destroyed, body and soul, thy memorial shall perish with thee."—Y.W.O.T.U.

A LITTLE GIRL'S ESCAPE.

A Pale Thin Girl Becomes Rosy and Plump.

Vitus' Dance Checked—A Loving Daughter Saved.

(From the Kansas City, Mo., Journal.) The following possesses an interest to the Journal and its readers, because the case is of great value from a medical point of view, and further because it is sworn to and its truth absolutely proven. The case described is that of the daughter of L. L. Barbor of Edgerton, Kan., who being daily sworn on oath to deposit and say: During the spring of the current year, 1893, my daughter Bettie, aged 13 years, became afflicted with a nervous disease which grew upon her to such an extent that it seriously interfered with her studies, and aroused the gravest fears that it would develop into St. Vitus' dance. My daughter became so nervous that she would drop her knife and fork while eating, and would at times be seized with nervous twitches which excited the alarm of myself and wife. About this time my wife read in a newspaper of a wonderful cure of the same disease effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. So strongly was I impressed with the facts set forth in the testimonial that I wrote to ascertain the authority of the case. Receiving a reply which completely satisfied me, I sent for a box of the pills.

From the very first dose a marked improvement in my daughter's condition was noticed. She had become thin and excessively pale, as is common to sufferers from nervous diseases, and her weight had decreased to an alarming extent. After a careful and thorough trial of the pills, she not only began to grow less nervous but also began to gain flesh.

It is needless to say that I was both surprised and delighted with the wonderful change brought about by the first box of the pills. She is a new girl, and all the symptoms of her disease have disappeared. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have certainly wrought a wonderful and complete cure, and I can say nothing to go against their favor. But now who is away on a visit, something she would not have thought of being able to do three months ago. From being shrinking, morbid and timid she has become a strong, healthy girl with no appearance of ever having been afflicted with any nervous troubles. The pills have done wonders, and I take great pleasure in recommending them to all who are afflicted with similar disease.

(Signed) L. L. BARBOR.

(Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of August, 1893.

(Notary.) W. H. KELLEY, Notary Public.

Mrs. Barbor, who was present, declared that they owed their daughter's life to Pink Pills.

An impoverished condition of the blood, or a disordered condition of the nerves, is the fruitful source of most ill that afflict mankind, and to any thus affected Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. No other remedy has ever met with such great and continued success, which is one of the strongest proofs that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplish all that is claimed for them. They are a reliable cure for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, diseases depending upon vitiated blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, curing all forms of weakness. In men the effect is equally sure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockton, Canada, and 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng. They are put up in round glass bottles, the wrapper covering which bears the full trade mark. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. As there are imitations of this wonderful remedy, see that the above trademark is on every package you purchase, and promptly refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by The Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents, and all dealers in medicine.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING

At Hawaiian Gazette Office.

BY AUTHORITY.

Bureau of Public Lands.

By authority of the Commissioners of Public Lands Mr. C. P. Lauka is appointed Sub-Agent of Public Lands for the Island of Oahu, such appointment bearing date of September 7th, 1895.

For the Commissioners,
J. F. BROWN,
Commissioner and Agent of Public Lands.
1696-31

ARTHUR WALLIS RICHARDSON, Esq., has this day been commissioned as Collector of Customs for the port of Hilo and the collection districts of the island of Hawaii.
(Signed) J. B. CASTLE,
Collector-General of Customs.

Approved: S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.
Honolulu, Sept. 2nd, 1895. 1694-31

J. M. JAMES, Esq., has this day been commissioned as Port Surveyor for the port of Hilo and the collection districts of the island of Hawaii.
(Signed) J. B. CASTLE,
Collector-General of Customs.

Approved: S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.
1694-31

Auction Sales.

By James F. Morgan.

AUCTION SALE

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

By order of JAS. B. CASTLE, Collector-General of Customs, I will sell at Public Auction (for account of whom it may concern) at my Salesroom,

On Saturday, October 16th

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

The following Unclaimed Merchandise, in the Bonded Warehouse, Honolulu:

Australia, Jan. 1894, Carl Lutz, 1 pkg mdse. Aikoku Maru, March 28, 1895, J. T. 6 cs mdse. Aikoku Maru, March 28, 1894, 1 K in diamond, 1 cs mdse.

Monowai, April 5, T. V. K. 1 cs mdse.

Mary Winkelman, April 25, 1894, 1 tool chest.

Australia, May 18, 1894, W. S. Luce or order, 2 bbls whiskey.

Warrimoo, May 24, 1894, E. W. von Hassel, 1 box mdse.

Australia, June 20, 1894, Chas. Wilcox, 1 pkg labels.

Ex Australia, June 21, 1894, E. S. Y. Hon, 1 box mdse.

Aikoku Maru, July 7, 1894, B. B. 8 pkgs Jap mdse.

Alameda, July 28, 1894, A. E. G. 6 cs mdse.

Rithet, Nov. 1894, Haw. Hd Co. 1 ku hardware.

Australia, Jan. 2, 1895, P. M. Daniels, 2 pkgs.

Arava, Jan. 24, 1895, Chas. M. Coe, 1 pkg.

Alameda, Feb. 18, 1895, G. B. & L. 1 cs

Gaelic, Feb. 18, 1895, Castle & Cooke, 1 pkg sample.

Australia, Feb. 22, 1895, J. Cranston, 1 pkg bag.

Warrimoo, Feb. 24, 1895, 1 S. M. 1 cs mdse.

Gaelic, Feb. 1895, C. Brewer, 1 pkg sample.

Gaelic, Feb. 18, 1895, Lovejoy & Co. 1 pkg sample.

Independent, Mar. 20, 1895, Lovejoy & Co., 1 pkg sample.

Australia, April 12, 1895, Dr. G. W. Wood, 1 cs mdse.

Alameda, April 6, 1895, B. & S. 1 cs 1 kg.

Gaelic, April 29, 1895, K in circle, 44 pkgs mdse.

Australia, May 11, 1895, Jno F. Scott, 1 cs mdse.

Mowera, Jun. 3, 1895, J. J. E. 1 cs mdse.

Mowera, Jun. 3, 1895, A. Fernandez, 5 bbls beer.

Mariposa, Jun. 10, 1895, G. B. Thorne, 1 pkg.

Mariposa, Jun. 10, 1895, Hon Iron Works, 1 pkg.

Mariposa, Jun. 10, 1895, Gabriel Gaboal, 1 pkg.

Aloha, Jun. 21, 1895, 1 M. C. 1 box mdse.

Alameda, Jun. 28, 1895, C. H. M. in diamond, subject to order W. G. L. & Co. 12 pkgs phosphates.

Australia, Jun. 26, 1895, Mark Robinson, 1 pkg.

James F. Morgan,

4111-51 AUCTIONEER.

Do You

Cough?

Does your coughing keep you awake nights? Would you like to learn of a permanent cough cure that you could take without leaving a bad taste in the mouth, upsetting your stomach and throwing your digestive organs out of order?

PUTNAM'S

CHERRY COUGH

COMFORT

COMFORT

COMFORT

COMFORT

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LIFE AMONG THE CANNIBALS.

Adventures of a Canadian Trader
in South Sea Islands

CUSTOMS AMONG THE ISLANDERS.

Unwilling Witness of a Feast and the
Victim of the Tattooing Process.
Landing Made on One of the Gilbert
Group—Shipped on a Sydney Whaler.

Roderick McKenzie, who left Huron, Ontario, nearly forty years ago for the South Sea Islands, was the first white man to live and trade with the natives of many of the islands in that comparatively unknown archipelago. He relates many thrilling incidents in his life amongst the natives, his adventures with the cannibals of the Gilbert group being among the most interesting. The story is best told in Mr. McKenzie's own words:

I shipped as A. B. on a whaler from Sydney. After cruising about for four months we landed on one of the islands belonging to the Gilbert group. Dissatisfied with the treatment received on board, I determined that I would if possible leave the vessel. I was aided in my efforts by a native whom I met and who had been for four years on board of a whaler, where he picked up sufficient of our language to understand what I wanted. He followed the whaler with his canoe when we sailed away the next day. I jumped over the bow and let the vessel pass over me. He took me in his canoe and we were soon on shore. A few days afterwards we were walking along the beach and saw about forty natives, some of whom were digging in the sand. They soon uncovered the body of a man. It seems that the unwritten code of their laws provides the death penalty for theft, or the man from whom the guilty one steals can save him from execution by making him his slave for life. This was the body of a man who had suffered death for theft. After exhuming the body they impaled it on a pointed stake. To this they fastened a rope on either side, and several men taking each end of the rope amused themselves by jerking the body about. I became so sickened by the disgusting sight that I ordered my companion to come away. He did so, but either for the sake of having a joke at my expense or because his cannibalistic nature delighted in the gruesome sight, he soon led me by a detour through the woods to the place from whence we came. The natives were now within the hut. We entered and found them seated around a fire on which were a number of coconut shells, on which something was simmering. I asked my companion what it was, and he told me it was portions of the body which we had seen. In answer to my question as to whether they were going to eat it he replied that they would not eat it but would go through the pretence of doing so. Seeing I was about to leave he pressed me not to do so, as the host would be offended, and unless we accepted portions of the feast from the host it might occasion war between his tribe and that of my companion. The host soon came forward with a coconut shell for each of us. I could not remain and see steaming before me portions of a human body, so I got up to leave and was followed by the host. I thought that possibly I would be the next victim, and my fears were considerably augmented by seeing the two feet of the dead man, with the soles turned upwards, resting on a stump. I started to run, but was soon brought to a halt by something striking me with a sickening thud on the back of the head. Imagine my horror to see on rising that the man had struck me with one of the feet. He was standing grinning and seemed to enjoy my discomfort. I soon made my way to the hut of my friend, who shortly after appeared and assured me that they had no cannibalistic intentions as far as I was concerned, and only wanted to enjoy themselves at my expense. He had almost allayed my fears when I saw about 150 natives coming toward the hut. I again breathed freely when I found that they came with baskets of taro yams, bananas, etc., which they pressed me to take and assured me they were only joking.

Shortly after this they wanted me to become one of themselves. This could only be accomplished by my being tattooed from head to foot. I strenuously objected, but to no avail. About 1500 of them surrounded me one day. They bound me and proceeded to tattoo me. They use a sort of comb, the teeth of which are made of shark's teeth, which are as sharp as a razor. They insert this into a mixture made from the juice of the green coconut, and which when inserted into the flesh leaves a permanent mark. The pain suffered while undergoing the operation was most excruciating, and when I thought that I was so disgraced that should I ever again reach civilization my own mother wouldn't recognize me, I prayed that death might end my sufferings.

They succeeded in tattooing both thighs from the knees up, and three stripes on the right side, when one of the number who were in a coconut tree to get some nuts called out, "Caihuka!" "Caihuka!" "Sail ho!" "Sail ho!" As if by magic they all ran to their huts to get mats and hats, with which they were very proficient in making, and when they traded for tobacco. They are inveterate smokers. They inhale the smoke, which produces a kind of intoxication. They urged me to go with them, that I might act as a interpreter. I was not loath to do so, as here I saw a way of escaping from further tattooing operations. The vessel proved to be the "Clanshield," Captain Ross master. I did the trading for the savages and then went down to the cabin and re-

mained there. They followed the vessel out of sight of land, urging me to return. They pleaded, threatened, cried and even cursed, but knowing they would complete the tattooing at their earliest opportunity I was obdurate. I consider my escape nothing short of the intervention of Providence in my behalf. If that trading vessel had not arrived my whole person would unquestionably have been disfigured by the cannibals of the Gilbert Islands.

Bright Mind Wrecked.

George Augustus Sala, the brilliant writer, is now a mental and physical wreck, as well as a bankrupt. He attempted to float a weekly newspaper and failed. His fine library has been sold. The London Daily Telegraph has, however, put him on its pension list for \$5000 a year. Mr. Sala has a brother living in Kona, Hawaii.

HOW TO GET RID OF GARBAGE.

Incinerating Furnaces in Operation
Throughout Eastern States.

Smith System Said to Be Sanitary in the
Highest Sense—Adopted
in Washington.

A propos the recent agitation regarding the disposition of garbage, and which the cholera epidemic makes immediate action imperative, it may be of interest to record some facts about incinerating furnaces now in use in different cities in the eastern part of the United States.

The plant adopted by the Washington, D. C., commissioners, and which will be in working order during next month, is known as the Smith furnace and is now in operation in Philadelphia, Wheeling, Muncie and Atlantic City. The Smith furnace consists of two connected retorts or chambers, each of which is provided with a regenerative furnace through which all of the unconsumed gases and vapors pass in contact with highly-heated fire-brick, and are completely sterilized, thus destroying all disease germs and noxious odors. The liquids of the garbage are decomposed by intense heat, and hydrogen gas evolved, which furnishes additional combustible matter, so that the garbage itself supplies a large percentage of the fuel consumed. The furnace is supplied with artificial gas made from a cheap grade of coal, culm and slack being utilized for this purpose.

It is claimed for this system of disposing of garbage that it is sanitary in the highest and broadest sense of the word, there being no offensive odors emitted from the stack of the furnace. The furnace is prepared for use by heating the two chambers in an incandescent stage by means of the artificial gas generated, after which the chamber is filled with garbage. The heat produced acts on the garbage in the chamber, driving out the water and reducing it to a charred mass. The products of combustion pass out through the checkerwork brick work, which is also red hot, and the gases are decomposed, thus doing away with objectionable odors.

While the contents of this furnace are being consumed, garbage is emptied into the second furnace, where it is partially dried by the flames passing through it at the time. When the mass in the first furnace is completely incinerated the direction of the flame produced by the burning gas is reversed so that it operates upon the second furnace, which has just been filled with garbage. At the same time furnace No. 1 is again filled, so that its contents may become warm and dry by the hot air passing through. Thus while one furnace load of garbage is being incinerated, the mass in the adjoining one is being prepared for incineration by the heat and gas generated in the other.

It is further claimed for the Smith furnace that its operation is absolutely odorless, and cannot be objectionable to a neighborhood. The capacity of the furnace will vary from 50 to 100 tons a day, working most economically where the most garbage is reduced. Liquid matter and garbage is destroyed, and the vessels in which the garbage is collected may be rinsed out over the furnace, the water running into the combustion chamber, where it is immediately evaporated and carried off.

SHOT AT PLOVER.

Experience of a New York Drummer in Quarantine.

A New York drummer by the name of Harlem, who with others went into quarantine at the station last week preparatory to leaving for Hawaii and Maui, had an experience Saturday morning that he will not forget for some time to come. He took a Winchester rifle and walked along the beach beyond the limits of the station and began firing at a flock of plovers some distance away. It was a wonder he did not injure some one about the wharves, as the shots were directed toward the shore.

Agent Jack McVeigh took the sportsman in charge and had him put in the fumigating box to prevent the cholera germs he may have carried while absent on the hunt spreading to the other inmates. The rifle was taken from the young man, and it will not be returned until the drummer is ready to depart for Hawaii.

The salesman from the East wears a very thoughtful expression since the occurrence.

POLICE CALLED OUT.

Inter-Island Dock Reached in Quick Time.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night Marshal Brown rushed out of the police station, jumped into a brake and dashed along Merchant street at a gait that would eclipse any record made at the park track. Behind him came the police squad on duty at the station, numbering twenty-three, all armed with rifles, and under command of Captain Parker. The Marshal turned into Fort street and made toward the Inter-Island wharf. The police broke into a double-quick march and followed in the same direction. The few people on the street and the guards at the Custom House and along the wharves thought the filibusters were coming this time sure, and a general rush was made to see what the unusual proceeding meant. Investigation proved that the police were called out for a practice run. The Inter-Island dock was reached in four minutes and a half, where the police were drawn up into line and given a drill for a few minutes. The return to the station house was made in ordinary marching time.

The turn-out was very encouraging to the Marshal and Captain Parker, and showed the police to good advantage. It speaks well for the force that they were able to make the run in the time mentioned, as well as commendable efficiency on their part, whether the occasion was in earnest or for practice.

QUARANTINE LIFTED.

No Change Regarding Passenger Traffic—Guarding the Valleys.

The quarantine was lifted Saturday so far as relating to the wharves and shipment of freight under conditions named by the Board of Health. No change will be made for a time concerning passenger traffic. Guards will be kept at the entrance to the valleys until further notice, but it is believed these will be found unnecessary in a few days. The great danger is in allowing intercourse between the outer districts by natives moving their families and effects to the different places. Should infection reach any of the outside points by this means, it would be a serious matter to check the disease. The guards at the Pali will be continued until all possible danger of infection has passed.

The island of Maui has agreed to stand by a quarantine of ten days for passengers.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Three Permanent Officers Appointed by the Board of Health.

The employment of a paid inspector in each of the twenty-one districts of the city has been discontinued, and three sanitary inspectors have been appointed as permanent officers by the Board of Health. The three districts are divided as follows:

1. All that portion of the city lying west of Nuuanu stream.
2. All lying between Nuuanu stream and a line running from the sea up AlaKea street, Emma street and Punchbowl street to (and including) Pauoa valley.
3. All lying east of the second district.

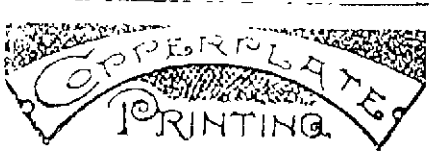
The three inspectors appointed are G. W. R. King, George E. Smithies and N. P. Jacobson. They commence work this morning.

The Power of Advertising.

The Royal Baking Powder Company has recently forced grocers to sign a new contract which the grocers find very distasteful. Some time ago the wholesale grocers requested the baking powder company to grant better terms, claiming that there was no living profit in handling the goods. The contract now provides that a rebate of five per cent. shall be paid at the end of a year, providing that the grocers increase their sales ten per cent. during the year and do not sell to other jobbers. As an example of the sentiment on the subject a leading grocer said yesterday that he would give \$1000 to be one of two thirds of the grocers to sign a contract refusing to handle the goods of the Royal Baking Powder Company.—New York Journal of Commerce.

The Baking Powder people so won the confidence of the consumers by advertising—constant advertising—that the jobbers were forced to handle their goods whether they wished to or not.

Skeptics please take notice.



At Gazette Office.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FRED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 536.

Portraits

Enlarged

OF FROM O

SMALL PHOTOS TO LIFE SIZE

FRAMED HANDSOMELY

In Very Latest Styles of 6-Inch
wide Mouldings.

Packed and Shipped to any Ad-
dress on the Islands.

\$10 For the Extremely
Low Price of \$10

Call and See Samples at

KING BROS.,

ART STORE,
HOTEL ST.



Of Interest to Managers of Plan-
tations.

A Model Plant is not complete without
Electric Power, thus dispensing with
small Engines.

Why not generate your power from
one CENTRAL Station? One generator
can furnish power to your Pumps, Centri-
fugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and
Hoists; also furnish light and power for
a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the
labor of hauling coal in your field, also
water, and does away with high priced
engineers, and only have one engine to
look after in your mill.

Where water power is available, it
costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is
now ready to furnish Electric Plants
and Generators of all descriptions at
short notice, and also has on hand a
large stock of Wire, Chandlers, and all
Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt at-
tention, and estimates furnished for Light-
ing and Power Plants; also attention is
given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMANN,
Manager.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

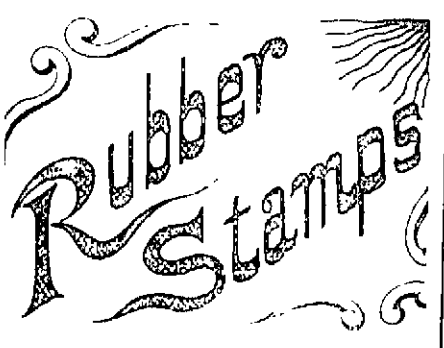
Boston Line of Packets.

Shippers will please take
notice that the
Bark Holliswood

Will Leave New York for this port on
or about SEPTEMBER 30.

For further information, apply to
Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby St., Boston.
Mass., or to

C. W. WIFE & CO. (LTD.),
Hawalein Agents.



Hawaiian Gazette Company.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market
KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market
are Thoroughly Chilled immediately
after killing by means of a Bell-Cole-
man Patent Dry Air Refrigerator.
Meat so treated retains all its juicy
properties and is guaranteed to keep
longer after delivery than freshly-
killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the
public in general that he has opened the
above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m.,
under the immediate supervision of a com-
petent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos,
Cigars, Pipes and
Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-
class manufacturers has been obtained and
will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's
Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where
lovers of the cue can participate.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian
Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and
Canada, via Victoria and
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India
and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

AN
UP-TO-DATE
PIANO

Is the famous KROEGER. It is
always in the van of improvement.
We are showing a

NEW-STYLE KROEGER

That has recently been put on the
market. It is a gem. Liberal dis-
count for Cash. Call and see it. It
is a beauty.

PIANOS kept in tune for one year gratis.
Old instruments taken as part payment
Tuning and repairing a specialty.

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THRUM'S BOOK STORE,
Honolulu, H. I.

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Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,
Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have
established a General Agency here, and the
undersigned, General Agents, are author-
ized to take risks against the dangers of
the seas at the most reasonable rates and
on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

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The undersigned having been appointed
agents of the above company are prepared
to insure risks against fire on Stone and
Brick Buildings and on Merchandise
stored therein on the most favorable
terms. For particulars apply at the office
of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and
Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honol-
ulu and the Hawaiian Islands the under-
signed General Agents are authorized to
take risks against the dangers of the seas
at the most reasonable rates and on the
most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Eino Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

North British and Mercantile
INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,
£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1--Authorized Capital, £3,000,000	Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000
2--Paid-up Capital, £87,500 0 0	2--Fire Funds, £2,410,000 7 0
3--Life and Annuity Funds, £8,672,535 14 10	

Revenue Fire Branch, £1,546,856 18 7
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, £1,359,821 18 8
Total, £2,906,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and
Life Departments are free from liability in
respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-
serve, reichsmarks, 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies, 107,650,000

Total reichsmarks, 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-
serve, reichsmarks, 8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies, 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks, 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the
above two companies for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-
chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of
damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

The Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

Assets, \$42,032,000
Net Income, 9,079,000
Claims Paid, 112,509,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by
Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills,
Dwellings and Furniture on the most
favorable terms.

BISHOP & CO.

QUOTATIONS BY "COMMONER."

More Discussion to Uphold Action of Kanai Officials

More Light on United States Regulations
Opinions of Physicians Brought to the Fore

MR. EDITOR:—I read with interest the article in the GAZETTE of September 24th, headed "Proper Time of Quarantine." The writer would like a little more information on the subject of the United States quarantine laws and regulations, and the President of the United States circular of September, 1892. It seems to me that the wording in the letter of Drs. Day, Wood and Emerson on the action of the President of the United States in September, 1892, and the implied reason for such act, is misleading. They state that the President, at a time of great public alarm, made the order that imposed the additional fifteen days quarantine "on the cholera infected immigrant vessels at the port of New York."

These statements imply that the fifteen extra days quarantine was only imposed on the vessels referred to, and that the order was made for the purpose of allaying "the great public alarm." Dr. G. F. Shady, editor of the Medical Record, wrote, on September 10th, 1892, that the order (or circular), of the President of the United States imposed a "quarantine of twenty days upon all vessels bringing immigrants to this country." Surgeon General W. Wyman, in the North American Review of October, 1892, says of the order, "a twenty days quarantine of all vessels arriving with immigrants from any port" and that it amounted practically to suspension of immigration. Your doctors also write that "this order remained in force only a short time, and in February and March, 1893, Congress, after due deliberation, recorded its faith in the five-day quarantine by enacting the present laws which have just been quoted."

Now, did not the President's order remain in force until the cholera as an epidemic was over in Germany and a thing of the past in New York?

Dr. Elmer Lee, of Chicago, says the epidemic was over in Hamburg "about October 15th, 1892." Prout, of Paris, says on October 8th, 1892, "at this date the epidemic might be considered as ended." There had been 17,862 cases and 767 deaths.

Has not the Federal quarantine time for cholera in the United States been not less than five days for years, say since 1878, and does not the President still have the "discretionary power" to order a longer time of quarantine than the five days? Does not "great public alarm" usually exist during a cholera epidemic? When the death-rate during an epidemic reaches 65 per cent. is there not reason for alarm?

The following on "The Twenty Day Order" appeared editorially in the Medical Record on Sept. 10, 1892: "We are pleased to learn that the reported antagonism of Health Officer Jenkins to the order of twenty days quarantine by the President was more apparent than real, and that the full time for detention of suspected vessels will be duly enforced. The discussion of what may be considered State's rights in this matter is, under the circumstances, very properly ignored. Just now the Health Officer has a very responsible duty to discharge, and it does not behoove him to add to its weight by taking any accommodating chances. Instead of being tempted to shorten the period of quarantine, every opportunity should be taken to lengthen it, and thus make assurance doubly sure. This new decision will bear with force upon travelers, but the greater interests at stake are alone to be considered in the present emergency."

How different in tone is the above from much written in Honolulu on the subject. Yet it was written by a physician, for physicians to read.

And the following of the same date and paper, on "The Cholera Outlook": "Notwithstanding the extraordinary precautions taken to prevent the entrance of cholera into New York, we are forced to view the present outlook with grave concern. With the best of promises against invasion, it behooves us to be prepared in time for the worst. The many ways in which the strictest quarantine can be oftentimes evaded, the numerous avenues through which a plague may enter our unprotected land routes, the difficulty in educating the public to a proper sense of responsibility in protective measures, the pecuniary interests that are in direct antagonism to the restriction of personal liberty in travel, and the pressure to overcome the necessary hindrance to commercial transfers, are factors which weigh with the greatest possible force against the best intentions of the most trustworthy officials. Such is the situation at the present writing, and while hoping for the best, we need not be surprised at any time to hear that the dreaded plague has surreptitiously appeared in our streets. Once here, we may have every reason to view the prospect with the greatest alarm. With commendable zeal the different departments have worked with the energetic Health Board in preparing for the attack, but we must not shut our eyes to the fact that there is still an abundance of filth in different quarters, in and out of doors, to furnish the proper soil for a most formidable epidemic. Whatever may be the outcome of our anxiety, it is quite certain that the health authorities and the medical profession will be ready for any emergency. Suspicious cases will be anxiously watched and speedily reported, and everything will be done to aid the sanitary officials in their endeavor to arrest the progress of the dreadful malady."

Well and nobly have you Honolulu people agreed with and done all that is advocated above—except in the matter of quarantine for your anxious brethren of the other islands. On September 14, 1892, the Asiatic cholera was officially declared to be in New York city and that the health authorities had no definite knowledge of the way in which the plague entered the city. No dogmatic assertions regarding the period of incubation of cholera germs within, or without the human system, or advocacy of the adoption of the minimum length of quarantine appear in all Dr. Shady's articles on the subject of cholera in 1892 and 1893. Although some were written before, during and after a time of great public alarm, Dr. Shady certainly had the best authorities on the subject often before his eyes, as a reading of his journal of the time shows. He prints under date of October 1, 1892, "The incubation period of cholera varies from one to fifteen days, and averages two to five days." Dr. Ernest Hart, president of National Health Society and editor of the British Medical Journal is the authority quoted I am told.

In conclusion I have to say that this Kanai citizen does not want any kind of cholera here. He objects as much to that of a "new outbreak in September" as he did to that of the old attack of August. Incubation from "dormant" or wakeful germs of the two day, five day, fifteen day, or even twenty day varieties are equally distasteful. That is why he was and is in favor of the longest period of quarantine obtainable against cholera-infected ports.

How any civilized adult who knows what the ravages of cholera are, and who has heard of the usual agonizing death caused by the disease can take any other position is incomprehensible to a

COMMONER.

Kauai, September 23, 1895.

ANOTHER "KICK" REGISTERED.

North Hilo Thinks Honolulu Is Ungrateful.

MR. EDITOR:—Both the Government and Wilder's Steamship Company seem to have a poor appreciation of past favors. For the last week the people of North Hilo and Hamakua have been anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Claudine with foreign mail. Yesterday morning the steamer arrived on the coast and although she stopped and landed passengers at Paauhau, she brought no foreign mail for Hamakua. She had foreign mail for North Hilo but instead of landing it at Laupahoehoe as she passed, she proceeded directly to Hilo. Consequently we did not receive our mail until today.

We don't understand why the steamship company should treat North Hilo with such scant courtesy and leave us in a position where we have to await the pleasure of the Hilo authorities for our mail. Two weeks ago, when the Kilanea Hon was on the coast, she landed her freight in North Hilo and Hamakua when there was not another district on the islands that would allow a boat to land. Laupahoehoe took the initiative in this and worked the steamer first. This, too, after the deputy sheriff of Hawaii had telephoned to the police department of North Hilo "not to allow freight to land and to stop it by force if necessary." As sufficient force was evidently not available the freight was landed under protest. The landings of these two districts would have continued receiving freight and passengers sent up by the Honolulu Board of Health, and the people of Hilo could not have prevented it, had not the Government taken the matter out of our hands, by appointing a committee of health in Hilo and dispatching steamers direct there for re-fumigation.

Now, the postoffice authorities ignore Hamakua completely, and the steamship company (who could at a loss of half an hour of their time have landed North Hilo mail and enabled the residents here to receive it a day earlier), does likewise with North Hilo.

In view of the fact that these two districts receive all their supplies from Honolulu, while on the contrary Hilo gets from Honolulu what it cannot get direct from San Francisco, we consider this continual discrimination in favor of Hilo an outrage.

It is not surprising that Hilo is continually trying to dictate terms and impose conditions upon the other island districts (though with scant success), when the Government and steamship companies evidently consider that it is Hilo first and the rest of Hawaii last.

If the steamship companies would remember that they carry more freight to any one district on Hawaii than they do to the town of Hilo, and the Government would remember that they have just as strong supporters in the other districts as they have in Hilo, we would probably be treated with a little more ceremony. However, as the Government has not been besieged with delegations and petitions claiming recognition, from the other districts, they have probably overlooked this fact.

VERITAS.

North Hilo, Hawaii, Sept. 27, 1895.

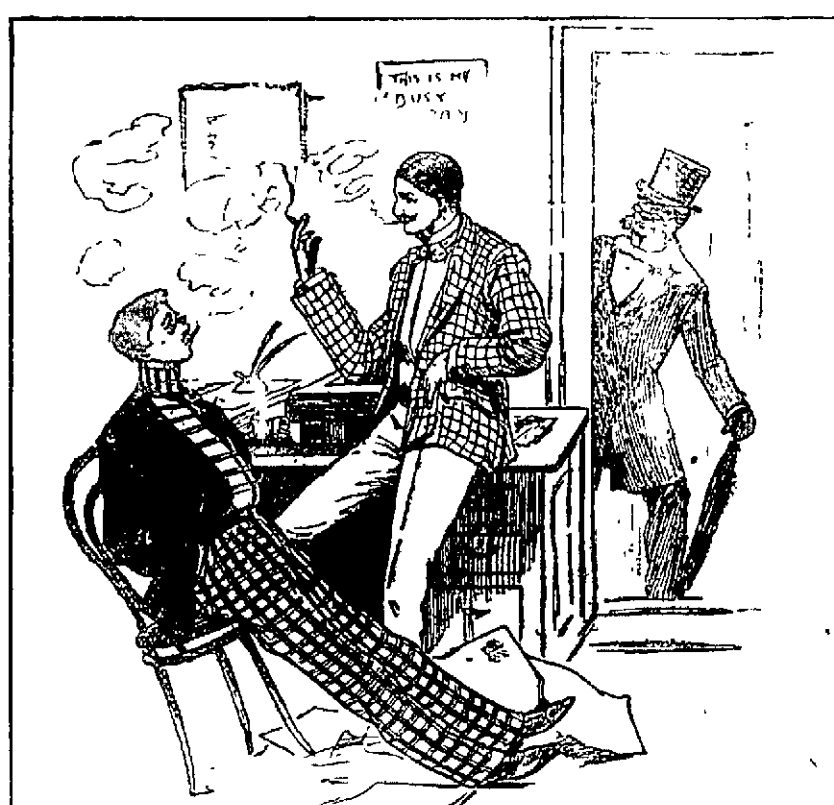
NEW STATIONERY STORE.

Wall-Nichols Company to Open on December 1st.

On December 1st there will be opened in the Republic block a new stationery and music store. Lucas Bros are now engaged in fitting up the store, which will be arranged especially for that kind of business. The new firm will be known as the Wall-Nichols Company, and will carry a full stock of stationery and musical goods. Mr. Nichols left by the Australia for New York, where he will purchase the latest novelties to be found in the American metropolis. The stock will include the largest variety of holiday goods ever brought to the islands.

Mr. Nichols has had years of experience in the business and enjoys reputation of being among the best judges and buyers of holiday goods. The Wall boys, who are interested in the new venture, are well and favorably known to the people of Honolulu and the other islands.

The iron fence around St. Andrew's Cathedral is being placed in position.



THEY DID.
Bill Clark:—I had as much money as the Old Man I'd quit business and travel.
Ed Collins:—No, would I.
Old M:—(entering unexpectedly)—I think that's what you had better do, anyhow.
—Once a Week.

Give us Another Shot at You

— WITH A —

"KOMBI" AND POCKET KODAK.

Every one who saw our "NO. 2 BULLET" was more than pleased with the work done by them. The only fault we had to find was that we did not have enough of them to satisfy the demand. Come and look at the

Pocket Kodak \$5.50.

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Makes pictures large enough to be good for contact printing and good enough to enlarge to any reasonable size. "One button does it. You press it." Weighs only 5 ounces. HERE! ANOTHER!

KOMBI! KOMBI! KOMBI!

(Loaded for Twenty-five pictures.)

This little camera can be carried in the pocket. Nothing is left undone to make it a perfect little gem of a camera. Can be used as a snap shot or time exposure. So simple that a boy or a girl can use it. Twenty-five perfect exposures one loading. Every KOMBI guaranteed.

Both of these cameras can be loaded or film changed in daylight. We have on exhibition an assortment of pictures taken with these cameras which are perfect in every detail.

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Nestle's Milk Food for infants has, during 25 years, grown in favor with both doctors and mothers throughout the world, and is now unquestionably not only the best substitute for mother's milk, but the food which agrees with the largest percentage of infants. It gives strength and stamina to resist the weakening effects of hot weather, and has saved the lives of thousands of infants. To any mother sending her address, and mentioning this paper, we will send sample and description of Nestle's Food. Thos. Looming & Co., Sole Agents, 59 Murray St., N. Y.

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Mules 36 Mules FOR SALE.

Parties desiring Mules will make money buying of me, as I raise all my stock in California and can sell cheaper than those who buy to sell. My Mules are from 4 to 6 years old, and weigh from 1000 to 1250 pounds.

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Hair Floor Brooms,

Whisk Brooms,

Shoe Brushes,

Pope's Head Brushes,

Scrubbing Brushes,

Horse Brushes,

AUSTRALIAN SADDLES

Bird Cages, Bag Twine,

Ball Twine, Etc., Etc., Etc

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IMPORTERS.

Hardware and General Merchandise

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MANILA :- CIGARS.

A Large Invoice

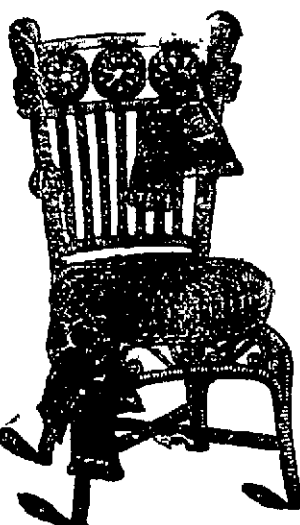
— FROM THE —

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Tobacconists.

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You the same attention when you buy a Chair as if you were buying a house full of goods.

It matters not what the article is, how expensive or low-priced, we have it in greater variety than elsewhere.

We Want Your Trade.

J. HOPP & CO.,

Cor. of King and Bethel Streets.

WE'RE NOT ALL ALIKE.

It is vain to treat merchants as if they were equal. They are unequal by methods as men generally are by nature and circumstances.

Our methods are such that it enables us to place goods to you and save the usual profit.

In Ship Chandlery we quote you: Blocks, patent and complex, from 3 to 6 inches; Manila Rope 6 threads to 6 inches; Ratline, Lanyard, Seizing, Marlin, Spun Yarn and all kinds of tarred rope; Pig Lead for yacht keels; copper paint; sail duck; Cotton and Flax, every size; Iron Wire Rope 1 to 4 inches; Flexible Steel Wire Rope, 3/4 to 3 inches; Stockholm and American Pine Tar, Paints in oil and dry.

In fact every conceivable article needed to make up a complete ship chandlery store.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

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RICHARD A. MCCLURDY, President

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A Good Record the Best Guarantee for the Future.

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